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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER, 1928

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RECORD OF CURRENT WORK, JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928

PARLATORIA DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

Under the revised plan of operation for this project adopted early in 1928 two lines of work have been carried on simultaneously, (1) reconnaissance surveys in the Imperial Valley of California and other date-growing areas of the Southwestern States, and (2) intensive date-scale eradication operations in the Coachella Valley of California and in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz.

The purpose of the reconnaissance work is to locate and map the points at which date palms are grown and to note and clean up any outbreaks discovered by the scouts in the course of such casual inspections as they are able to make of the palms reported. These rapid surveys are to be followed later by intensive examinations of these palms and by the eradication of all Parlatoria infestations discovered. In the intensive eradication areas, on the other hand, careful and repeated inspections are being made of all the palm plantings in the districts concerned in an effort to accomplish complete eradication at the earliest possible date.

Carrying out this program in California, the scouts on reconnaissance surveys discovered and mapped 28,583 date palms in the Imperial Valley, and destroyed or pruned and torched the 1,003 infested palms noted on 25 properties in that area.

At the same time, in intensive eradication operations in the adjoining Coachella Valley, the center of the date industry in the United States, 212 palms were found infested and cleaned up during the six months, as compared with 687 for the preceding quarter.

In Arizona 24,202 palms were recorded and mapped on the less intensive surveys throughout the State, in addition to the 7,586 palms carefully inspected in the Phoenix eradication district. The only Parlatoria infestations discovered in the State were on 13 palms on five properties at Phoenix. This constitutes a considerable improvement in the Arizona situation over the preceding 6-month period.

A brief survey was also made in the lower Rio Grande Valley between Laredo and Brownsville, Tex., but no infestation was noted on the 9,615 palms reported and mapped.

The departments of agriculture of Arizona and California are joining in the eradication project so far as their available funds permit. Upon the recommendation of the Federal and State departments concerned and with the approval of the President, the Federal agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, as introduced in Congress December 14, 1928, carried the following item:

> For the control and prevention of spread of the Parlatoria date scale, $86,700: *Provided*, That of this amount $70,000, of which $35,000 shall be immediately available, may be expended only when the States of Arizona and California shall have jointly contributed $35,000 for this purpose.

At the end of December this bill[1] was still pending, but preliminary steps in the direction of recommendations to the Legislatures of Arizona and California to comply with the conditions prescribed therein had already been taken by the proper officers of the States concerned.

The total Federal and State funds available under this plan from the date the bills pass until June 30, 1930, will be $121,700 for the eradication campaign. In addition a small amount is allotted to Parlatoria-scale research by the Bureau of Entomology. The funds thus far made available for the present fiscal year are much smaller, and, including an unexpended balance from an item in the deficiency bill of the last fiscal year, approximate $28,000.

The field activities for the 6-month period are summarized in Table 1.

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[1] The agricultural appropriation bill has passed both Houses and has been signed by the President since the preparation of this statement. No change was made in those parts of the bill relating to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration except for the addition of a $15,000 appropriation for preventing the spread of the "phony" peach disease, to which reference is made on another page.

TABLE 1.—*Palm inspections, date-scale eradication project, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Item	Arizona		California	
	Phoenix district	Yuma district	Coachella district	Imperial Valley
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Palm inspections	7,586	9,282	53,852	(1)
Infested properties found	5	0	19	25
Infested palms found, and treated or destroyed	13	0	212	[1] 1,003
Palms located on reconnaissance survey	24,202	----------	----------	28,583

[1] Palms located on the reconnaissance survey were not intensively inspected and all infestations discovered in the Imperial Valley were from casual examinations only.

EUROPEAN-CORN-BORER QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

SPREAD DURING 1928

The more important developments of the European-corn-borer situation during the last six months of 1928 have been the determination of, on the one hand, the notable retardation of spread to the south in Indiana and Ohio, and, on the other, an acceleration in the rate of spread eastward in New England and westward in Indiana.

In the east, the 1-generation strain was discovered in New Hampshire and Connecticut for the first time, and it also was found to have invaded hitherto uninfested parts of 11 counties in Vermont, the remainder of Berkshire, and parts of 3 additional counties in Massachusetts, and all or parts of 10 counties of central and northeastern Pennsylvania. The extension westward in northern Indiana was scarcely greater than normal, but is especially important because the infestation reached the shores of Lake Michigan for the first time.

The 2-generation strain of the corn borer meanwhile was found to have spread westward into Windham, Middlesex, and New London Counties, Conn., but the extension of its range in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine consisted of only occasional townships.

Taking, as a whole, the area throughout the United States now invaded by the borer, there was practically no commercial damage experienced last year other than in a small area in Rhode Island extending slightly into Massachusetts. In the nearest approach to the Corn Belt, namely, in western New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, the corn-borer population averages for these five States less than 7 borers to 100 stalks, whereas commercial damage requires from 400 to 500 borers to 100 stalks. This average of 7 borers to 100 stalks represents an actual decrease from last year's average of 10 borers to 100 stalks. This decrease is clearly due to clean-up operations in the more heavily infested bordering strip along Lake Erie and in eastern Michigan which overbalanced the modest increase in the more sparsely infested area in these States, over much of which there is still less than 1 borer to 100 stalks of corn. The question which can not now be answered is how rapidly and how much the corn borer will build up throughout this western area in future years.

INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES

All corn shipped out of the quarantined area must be shelled, cleaned, inspected, and certified. (Table 2.) In addition, cut flowers and certain farm products, other than corn must also be inspected if they originate in the 2-generation regulated area. (Table 3.) During the progress of these inspections 26 egg masses, 4,078 larvae, and 5 pupae of the European corn borer were discovered and the infested materials refused certification.

TABLE 2.—*Shelled corn certified, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Eastern area [1]	Western area	Month	Eastern area [1]	Western area
	Bushels	*Bushels*		*Bushels*	*Bushels*
July	160,147	167,974	November	182,303	196,214
August	113,022	79,387	December	964,071.5	444,209
September	139,158	51,899			
October	201,394	41,021	Total	1,760,095.5	980,704

[1] East of the western border of Pennsylvania.

TABLE 3.—*Certification of cut flowers and plants in 2-generation area (eastern New England), July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Cut flowers and entire plants certified	Beans, celery, beets, and rhubarb		Month	Cut flowers and entire plants certified	Beans, celery, beets, and rhubarb	
		Certified [1]	Permitted [1]			Certified [1]	Permitted [1]
	Number	*Bushels*	*Bushels*		*Number*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
July	34,746	8,815	9,028	November	248,708	2,301	10,614
August	814,971	7,341	9,061	December	119,019	1,471	12,087
September	255,969	5,146	4,613				
October	111,077	3,291	6,062	Total	1,584,490	28,365	51,465

[1] Permits are issued for the reshipment of articles originating outside the regulated areas, while certificates are used in the case of articles originating inside such areas.

CONTROL OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

In order to prevent the movement of contraband articles outside the regulated areas by trucks, passenger cars, and other road vehicles, road stations were maintained throughout the season in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, as well as a considerable number of stations in the vicinity of New York City on highways located in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The average number of men employed on this work was 85 in Pennsylvania, 228 in Ohio, 85 in Indiana, 160 in Michigan, and 54 in the vicinity of New York City.

Nearly 7,000,000 cars were stopped at the road stations and over 27,000 dozen ears of corn and 44 bushels of shelled corn were found moving in violation of the quarantine regulations. The periods during which these interceptions were made are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Results of road-station operation, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Cars stopped		Corn taken		Shelled corn intercepted	
	Eastern section	Western section	Eastern section	Western section	Eastern section	Western section
	Number	*Number*	*Ears*	*Ears*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
July	90,564	579,702	5,580	7,034	0	3
August	1,147,434	1,855,404	131,671	73,464	0	10
September	1,141,943	1,802,463	40,489	67,371	15	16
October	256,451	0	1,679	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,636,392	4,237,569	179,419	147,869	15	29

It was possible to inspect only a very small proportion of the number of ears intercepted, as more corn was seized at the various road stations than could possibly be examined with the number of men available. One important seizure

consisted of 35 ears of sweet corn which was later proven to have originated in the 2-generation area near Boston, and it contained 34 European corn-borer larvae. This corn was being shipped to a point in southern New Jersey.

QUARANTINE AMENDED

On August 7, at the request of the commissioner of agriculture of Maine, the Federal corn-borer quarantine was amended by adding a requirement that restricted articles were not allowed to be moved into the State of Maine from any point in the regulated areas outside that State unless a certificate or permit therefor should have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The reason for this change was that the degree of infestation in the southwestern part of Maine was very light, largely due, it is believed, to active clean-up operations instituted by the growers with the assistance and cooperation of the State authorities. Wholesale shipments of infested corn from southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island to Portland, Me., caused considerable alarm among Maine farmers, as it was feared that the number of borers introduced with the corn would undo the results of the energetic eradication efforts. The protection the farmers requested was accordingly granted through the promulgation of the amendment described.

On the same date the regulations were further changed to include in the 1-generation area all that part of the congested districts in New Jersey located east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay. This action opened populous markets to shippers from Jersey City and New York City, and greatly simplified the quarantine administration by reducing the number of road stations which it was necessary to operate in that vicinity to three, located on the important bridges across the Hackensack River. A total of 23 additional quarantine stations were also operated in other points in New Jersey.

CORN-BORER APPROPRIATION

The agricultural appropriation act passed in April, 1928, made the amount of $887,660 available to the administration for corn-borer regulatory work during the current fiscal year, but in view of unexpected contingencies this sum is proving somewhat insufficient. Accordingly, the pending agricultural appropriation bill[2] for the fiscal year 1930 carries, on the recommendation of the department, the following item:

> For the control and prevention of spread of the European corn borer, $898,000: *Provided*, That in addition thereto there shall be immediately available for this purpose $50,000 of the $10,000,000 appropriated by the joint resolution making an appropriation for the eradication or control of the European corn borer, approved February 23, 1927. (U. S. C., supp. 1, p. 22, sec. 146.)

It is anticipated that the item of $50,000 referred to will, if appropriated, be expended in part during the current season and in part in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

In May, 1928, an act authorizing an appropriation of $7,000,000 for field-control operations similar to those carried out under the $10,000,000 appropriation of 1927 passed Congress and was signed by the President. An item to carry out this authorization was included in the second deficiency bill presented to Congress immediately thereafter, but it failed to pass at that time and has not been brought up again in the present session.

The funds being expended for European corn-borer regulatory work by the cooperating States during the present year total approximately $103,450.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF THE GYPSY MOTH

INTENSITY OF INFESTATION INCREASING IN NEW ENGLAND

Since 1924, when the acreage defoliated by the gypsy moth in the infested territory of New England was the smallest that it had been for 20 years, there has been a rapid increase in the abundance of this insect and in the extent of the areas defoliated. This situation in the western part of the infested territory has been especially dangerous, as every increase in the number of moths

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[2] See footnote 1, p. 96.

present in that region makes the maintenance of the barrier zone increasingly difficult.

The increasing intensity of infestation made it necessary to revise the gypsy-moth-quarantine regulations effective October 1, for the purpose of enlarging the area designated as "generally infested" by including therein 50 towns of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut previously considered as "lightly infested." The territory so transferred has a total area of 1,581.34 square miles.

NEW JERSEY INFESTATION APPROACHING EXTINCTION

In the New Jersey area, fortunately, the situation is very much more satisfactory, as no gypsy-moth egg masses have been discovered during the past six months. Scouting has been carried on in six townships surrounding Somerville, and, while it is not believed that the gypsy moth has been totally eradicated, the insect is rapidly approaching extinction. The results secured from the eradication campaign carried out in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture have been excellent and no defoliation has resulted since the first year of operation.

QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

The gypsy-moth quarantine requires inspection and certification of forest-plant products, including logs and lumber, stone and quarry products, nursery and ornamental stock, and forest-grown evergreens of the type commonly known as Christmas trees and greens.

In the course of the examination of 3,003 prospective shipments of forest products, 40 have been found infested with 1,023 larvae, pupae, or egg masses of the gypsy moth. In a similar manner 47,883 prospective shipments of stone and quarry products have been examined, 40 of which were found infested with 413 larvae, pupae, or egg masses. Certificates were refused with respect to such infested shipments. No infestations were found during the inspection of 3,258 shipments of Christmas trees and greens and other forest-grown coniferous trees, or in the inspection of 7,839 shipments of nursery stock. In the case of the last-named classes of articles it will be recalled that special protective measures are in effect, namely, that Christmas trees are not permitted to be shipped from the generally infested area, that nurseries are carefully examined by State inspectors in advance, and that nursery stock is not offered for Federal inspection unless a State nursery inspection certificate is already in the possession of the nursery concerned.

Table 5 shows the number of inspections and interceptions during the past six months but does not include inspection of nursery stock and forest products originating in the territory in New Jersey regulated under a gypsy-moth quarantine issued by that State. Inspectors of the State and Federal departments in cooperation examined and certified 63 such shipments in September, 114 in October, 169 in November, and 123 in December, a total of 469. No infestation was discovered in these shipments.

TABLE 5.—*Inspections under Federal gypsy-moth quarantine, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Forest products			Stone and quarry products			Nursery stock			Christmas trees and other evergreens		
	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvae, pupae, or egg masses	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvae, pupae, or egg masses	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvae, pupae, or egg masses	Shipments inspected	Shipments infested	Larvae, pupae, or egg masses
July	573	2	9	7,828	3	11	146	0	0	17	0	0
August	559	10	390	7,932	8	17	536	0	0	58	0	0
September	446	9	416	8,538	11	33	1,796	0	0	58	0	0
October	466	12	160	8,229	3	115	3,818	0	0	53	0	0
November	432	5	35	8,662	11	118	1,022	0	0	586	0	0
December	527	2	13	6,694	4	119	521	0	0	2,486	0	0
Total	3,003	40	1,023	47,883	40	413	7,839	0	0	3,258	0	0

APPROPRIATIONS

The pending agricultural appropriation bill[2] for the fiscal year 1930 carries $567,500 for moth-control work, approximately the same amount as has been available for the past several seasons.

JAPANESE-BEETLE CONTROL

SPREAD INTO ISOLATED LOCALITIES

During the summer of 1928, adult Japanese beetles were found at the following new localities all more or less isolated from previously known infestations: Hagerstown, Frederick, and Delmar, Md.; Lewistown and Sayre, Pa.; Hartford and New London, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.; several points in Delaware; and in and near Alexandria, Va. In addition, the isolated infestations formerly known and made the subject of eradication experiments in northern Delaware and at Baltimore, Cambridge, Perryville, and Chesapeake City, Md., and Washington, D. C., were found to be persisting. No Japanese beetles, however, were discovered at York or Gettysburg, Pa., or Ridgely, Md., where eradication work had also been carried on.

In consideration of this situation a public hearing was held on September 24, 1928, "to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to the States of Massachusetts and Virginia." The department later announced in an official press release on December 20 (which is given in full on a later page) that a revised edition of the Japanese-beetle quarantine would shortly be promulgated, extending the regulated area to include the town of Rye in Perry County, Pa., the city of New Haven and certain adjacent townships in Connecticut, all of Delaware north of Sussex County, and most of Cecil County, Md. A second and separate regulated area is also planned to cover the District of Columbia, Arlington County and the city of Alexandria, Va. The following isolated points are to be brought under State control and are not to be covered by the Federal quarantine: Baltimore, Hagerstown, Frederick, Cambridge, and Delmar, Md.; Lewistown and Sayre, Pa.; Hartford and New London, Conn.; Springfield, Mass., and Delmar, Del. This State control will include nursery inspection and certification (in most cases under State quarantine), and, where necessary, the enforcement of clean-up operations to reduce, or, if possible as to certain points, to eradicate the pest.

Soil treatment as a part of such clean-up operations of isolated points was started in Maryland at Cambridge on October 22 and was continued in that locality until November 7. The work was supervised by department inspectors but practically all expenses for labor and material were borne by the State. The crew treated 12.6 acres with 5.15 tons of carbon-disulphide emulsion at Cambridge, after which 6.03 tons of emulsion were used in treating 15.5 acres at Delmar. The work was discontinued on December 5 owing to the fact that the soil temperature had gone below 40° F.

CERTIFICATION OF FARM PRODUCTS, CUT FLOWERS, SOIL, AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

The regulations supplemental to the Japanese-beetle quarantine in effect during the summer of 1928 required the inspection and certification of all farm products and cut flowers from June 15 to October 15, inclusive (with the exception of certain products, such as potatoes and grains, unlikely to carry Japanese beetles), but the restrictions on farm products were removed by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 1 owing to the absence of beetles the last week of September.

On July 17 beetles were observed in large numbers on the water front and in the market and freight-yard districts of Philadelphia, and it was evident that a heavy flight was in progress. Accordingly, under authority contained in the regulations, inspection was withheld on all farm products offered for shipment from Philadelphia between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., and this withdrawal of certification during that period of the day was continued from July 18 until August 23, at which time scouting of the water front, freight

[2] See footnote 1, p. 96.

yards, and market districts showed the beetles to have decreased to such an extent that the restoration of a 24-hour inspection service was justified. During these five weeks inspection service was maintained during the night and early morning hours when the beetles were not flying.

The quantities of articles other than nursery stock certified during the 6-month period are shown in Table 6, and the amounts of material treated with chemicals to eliminate infestation are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 6.—*Quantities of farm products, cut flowers, soil, and similar articles certified, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Cut flowers	Sand, soil, earth, etc.	Peat	Compost and manure	Fruits and vegetables	Hay and straw
	Boxes	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Packages*	*Bales*
July	4,774	822	22	58	2,468,568	6,233
August	3,601	898	41	62.5	2,292,009	12,590
September	3,485	1,017	40	49.5	1,547,738	14,790.5
October	2,244	1,566	60	106	0	0
November	0	1,113.5	26.25	78	0	0
December	0	527	16	75	0	0
Total	14,104	5,943.5	205.25	429	6,308,315	33,613.5

TABLE 7.—*Chemical treatments of articles (other than nursery stock) restricted under the Japanese-beetle quarantine from July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Carbon-disulphide treatment of—					Calcium-cyanide treatment of—				Arsenate-of-lead treatment of—
	Potting soil [1]	Sand	Leaf mold	Clay	Surface soil	Hay	Straw	Moss	Bananas	Surface soil
	Cu. yds.	*Cu. yds.*	*Cu. yds.*	*Cu. yds.*	*Sq. yds.*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bunches*	*Sq. ft.*
July	217	290	54	0	114	209	462	415	67,740	7,051
August	99	1,447	0	97	0	100	3,320	1,181	47,926	546,643
September	199	1,915	107	0	130	645	4,696	807	0	46,898
October	1,724	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	0
November	36	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0
December	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,291	3,652	161	97	951	954	8,478	2,403	115,666	600,592

[1] In addition to the figures given above, 6 cubic yards of potting soil were treated with steam in November.

Thirty-five road inspection posts were maintained during the summer and fully manned until October 1, when the farm-products quarantine was lifted. At that time the men were largely withdrawn except in Connecticut and New York. On all the roads on which the volume of traffic warranted, 24-hour service was maintained. On less important roads men were stationed during the hours of greatest travel, or the hours were varied from day to day so that inspectors might be at their posts at various times and the traffic could not anticipate a time when they would not be on duty.

NURSERY CLASSIFICATION

The requirements governing the movement of nursery stock to points outside the regulated area depend on the classification of the nursery in which the stock is produced. The inspection with respect to Class I nurseries and greenhouses—namely, those located in districts included in the regulated area but in which neither grubs in the soil nor beetles have been found—is confined

largely to the summer and fall period and no treatment requirements are in effect. Nurseries and greenhouses of this class numbered 678 on December 31.

Class II nurseries and greenhouses, located in districts recently or scantily infested by the beetle but in which nurseries or greenhouses no beetles have been found and in which it has not been possible to determine any soil invasion, are subject to inspection during the digging and shipping season and certain protective measures are prescribed, but as long as there is no invasion of the premises, treatments of the plants themselves are not required. Such nurseries and greenhouses numbered 81 on December 31.

Class III nurseries and greenhouses, those in which either grubs in the soil or beetles occur or located in districts known to be generally infested, are subject to the maximum restriction involving either removal of the soil from the roots, or the treatment of the soil ball. Such nurseries and greenhouses numbered 198 on December 31. Establishments which receive uncertified stock from other dealers within the regulated area lose their classified status but are permitted certification by fulfilling Class III requirements.

Changes of classification of nurseries and greenhouses from July 1 to December 31, 1928, are reported as follows: In New Jersey 22 nurseries were changed from Class I or Class II to Class III because of finding beetles on the premises, and 5 were thus transferred to Class III because of finding beetles in the immediate vicinity. In Pennsylvania 5 nurseries were changed to Class III because beetles were found on the premises and 2 on account of collecting them in the immediate vicinity. Ten New Jersey nurseries had their classification changed from Class 1 to Class III on account of failure to confine their purchases inside the regulated area to certified stock and 1 nursery was for the same reason changed from Class I to Class II. Two Pennsylvania nurseries were changed from Class I to Class III and 1 from Class I to Class II for the same reason.

Every year a considerable amount of nursery digging is performed in classified nurseries during the fall months for the purpose of supplementing the frequent and periodic summer scouting for the adult beetle and of determining any soil invasion which may be present. In nurseries of Class III this digging is confined largely to plots treated with lead arsenate. The results of this work in the fall of 1928 are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Results of diggings for Japanese and Asiatic beetle larvae on nursery and other premises, October and November, 1928*

State	Diggings	Nurseries or locations	Infested with Japanese-beetle larvae	Infested with larvae of related Asiatic beetles
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Connecticut	11	1	1	0
Delaware	1	1	0	0
Maryland	58	23	16	0
New Jersey	88, 830	121	0	8
New York	10, 274	115	0	55
Pennsylvania	4	4	2	[1] 1
Virginia	3	3	1	0
District of Columbia	15	2	0	1
Total	99, 196	270	20	65

[1] Same property as one of those listed in previous column.

The extent of certification and treatment required to insure the freedom of shipments of nursery and ornamental stock from infestation is indicated in Table 9.

TABLE 9.—*Certification and treatment of nursery stock, July 1 to December 31, 1928*

Month	Plants certified without chemical or thermal treatment [1]	Plants certified after chemical or thermal treatment			Plants certified
		Treated with CS_2	Treated with wormseed oil	Treated with hot water	
July	5,392,211	0	0	0	5,392,211
August	5,113,120	0	0	5,090	5,118,210
September	3,503,730	197	0	3,205	3,507,132
October	6,464,975	2,386	22	13,252	6,480,635
November	5,769,232	767	4	7,627	5,777,630
December	4,068,647	0	0	3,804	4,072,451
Total	30,311,915	3,350	26	32,978	30,348,269

[1] Included among the totals in this column are large quantities of plants which were certified after the roots had been washed entirely free from soil and thoroughly examined by an inspector.

FEDERAL AND STATE VIOLATIONS

In addition to interception of regulated articles at road stations, which are not classed as violations of either State or Federal quarantines owing to the fact that the shipments are stopped before the violations occur, there were reported by inspectors employed on the Japanese-beetle-control project and others, 28 violations of this quarantine in July, 49 in August, 32 in September, 33 in October, 31 in November, and 28 in December, a total of 201. These numbers include 18 violations of this quarantine intercepted in transit by inspectors of the administration not directly connected with this project and those reported by the various States. The shipments concerned were in some cases returned to the shipper; in others were inspected and allowed to proceed to destination, and in a few cases destroyed. They were all investigated personally, the consignor and the postmaster or agent of the transportation company involved, interviewed, and the full details reported to the Washington office of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration for determination as to prosecution.

The Japanese-beetle-control inspectors also detected 16 violations of the white-pine blister-rust quarantine, and a single violation of the foreign quarantine governing the importation of nursery, seed, and ornamental stock, which were reported to the Washington office of the administration for investigation and appropriate action. Eleven of the blister-rust-quarantine cases also constituted violations of the quarantine on account of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

The Federal appropriation for the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese and Asiatic beetles for the current fiscal year amounted to $265,800, and cooperating States are expending approximately $173,325 additional for the same period. The pending agricultural appropriation bill [4] for the fiscal year 1930 includes an item of $267,000 for this purpose but the amount of anticipated funds available for State work for the ensuing year is not yet known.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF PINK BOLLWORM

The outstanding feature of the pink-bollworm situation for the present crop has been the apparent (and possibly temporary) elimination or disappearance of the insect in the northern part of the regulated and previously infested area. In the 1928 crop no specimens of the pink bollworm were found in any part of Arizona or New Mexico or in that part of the west-central Texas area north

[4] See footnote 1, p. 96.

of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, part of which constitutes the southern boundary of New Mexico. Whether this situation should be largely ascribed to severe winter conditions in parts of the formerly infested localities, or whether the active clean-up operations carried out throughout these regions are responsible, has not been determined.

SUPPRESSION OF WEST-CENTRAL TEXAS OUTBREAK

The only instance of survival of the pink bollworm in the 1928 crop of cotton in the recently infested west-central Texas area which has yet been discovered was noted on November 21 and 22, when inspectors of the administration found 11 larvae in a field 5 miles east of Odessa in Ector County on the extreme western edge of the Cotton Belt. One of these larvae was found on November 21 and on the following day 10 more were taken from a single boll in the same field, 3 of them living when collected and the other 7 dead.

Scouting is still in progress in the region[5] but the indications thus far are that there exists a much smaller number of pink bollworms in this area than was present in the 1927 crop. Prior to the discovery of the single infested field reported to date, inspectors of the department had expended time and effort in their search for infestations in the region this season equivalent to the total number of man-days employed the previous year when 24 infested fields were discovered in the seven counties named. Simultaneously gin-sterilization supervisors were making daily observations of gin trash, a fertile source of information as to cotton-insect conditions in the locality, but the results of this work have been negative.

In this newly infested area there are practically no facilities for milling cottonseed, and arrangements were accordingly made by the State of Texas under regulations promulgated August 20, 1928 (see S. R. A. No. 96, pp. 86–88), to permit the movement of cottonseed to certain mills located just outside the regulated territory. Such movement is conditioned on the maintenance of careful safeguards as to seed sterilization, the use of tight cars, the cleaning of such cars after unloading, the segregation of stored seed received from the regulated area from other seed in the plant, the fumigation of linters, and similar restrictions. In order to bring the Federal quarantine into harmony with the Texas regulations, amendment No. 2 to Federal quarantine No. 52 was issued November 2, 1928, and it will be found printed in full on a later page. Full-time inspectors representing the State and Federal departments jointly are stationed at each of these designated mills to see that the various safeguards are strictly enforced.

Two fumigation tubes and compressors have been erected within the newly infested area in order to free the cotton lint and linters from possible infestation, and to comply with Federal requirements governing interstate shipments of these products. These plants are located at Lamesa and Big Spring, respectively, and have been constructed by private capital.

Representations have been made to the department favoring the elimination of compression as a requirement for the movement of linters to uninfested localities from the oil mills of the regulated area and from the outside designated mills mentioned. The conditions on which these requests were based have been carefully investigated and it has been determined that the department could not safely make this change in the regulations. The fumigation and compression requirements in effect in previous years with respect to the shipment of lint and linters are therefore being continued on the same basis as heretofore.

CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA IMPROVED

Inspections thus far this season have not revealed any pink-bollworm infestation in New Mexico or Arizona. In the 1926 and 1927 crops of cotton slight infestations were found in the Deming area and the Duncan Valley of New Mexico, and in Cochise County and the Safford, Duncan, and Santa Cruz Valleys of Arizona. These points represent the extreme western outposts of pink bollworms thus far discovered in the United States. As a result of clean-up operations in the districts concerned in 1927 and 1928, the infestation had been reduced to such a point that inspections of cotton fields and of gin trash in these areas have yielded only negative results this season.

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[5] No pink bollworms have been found in this area up to Mar. 25, 1929, by the scouts since the Odessa discovery reported above.

QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

The most important measures to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm from the regulated territory are those prohibiting the movement of cottonseed to uninfested localities and requiring that all cottonseed produced within the area be sterilized. The efficiency of the cottonseed-heating machines in the gins has continually increased, the average for the last three months of 1928 being approximately 94 per cent. This is an increase of 3 per cent over the new record established last year. It means that considerably more than 94 per cent of the seed is properly heated, as all periods during which the recording device may continue to register during breakdown and other unavoidable troubles are charged against the efficiency record.

Road stations maintained to intercept vehicles carrying restricted articles on the highways have numbered 14, located at or near Ajo, Ariz.; Lordsburg, Silver City, and Roswell, N. Mex.; and Alpine, Coahoma, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Gail, Girvin, Sterling City, and Valentine, Tex.

APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1929 in the regular appropriation bill amounted to $487,800. In addition there was available an unexpended balance of about $100,000 remaining on July 1, 1928, from an appropriation of $200,000 made by House Joint Resolution 223 early in March, 1928.

In addition to these sums the second deficiency act for the fiscal year 1928 included an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the establishment of noncotton zones, but this was based on certain conditions prescribed in two provisos which made the amount, in fact, largely unavailable for that purpose. (See S. R. A. No. 95, p. 24.)

Anticipating that a large part of the unexpended balance from House Joint Resolution 223 would remain unexpended during the fiscal year 1929, the pending agricultural appropriation bill[6] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, makes an appropriation for the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm, as follows:

> The unexpended balance of the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1929 is continued available for the fiscal year 1930, together with $397,120 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $5,000,000 for establishing and enforcing noncotton zones, carried in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1928.

It is therefore anticipated that there will be available for pink-bollworm work in the next fiscal year sums amounting approximately to $497,120.

SATIN-MOTH-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

As a result of the continued spread of the satin moth in the New England States, it has become necessary to modify the boundaries of the regulated area, and this was done in a revision of the satin-moth quarantine, effective January 1, 1929. The revision adds 172 towns, containing approximately 5,116 square miles, to the area under regulation. The quarantine and regulations as revised are given in full on a later page.

THURBERIA WEEVIL

During the last six months of 1928 there were no important changes in the known status of the Thurberia weevil. Safeguards equivalent to those prescribed with respect to the pink-bollworm-infested territory were in effect in Arizona and cottonseed sterilization and the fumigation and compression of lint or linters were carried out under the direction of inspectors of the administration and of the State of Arizona.

The pending agricultural appropriation bill[6] for the fiscal year 1930 includes an item "for the control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil," amounting to $34,300, approximately the same sum as has been available for this project for the present year.

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[6] See footnote 1, p. 96.

BULB-PEST CONTROL

Reports from the nursery-inspection officers of the various States show a large increase in the number of narcissus bulbs over those on hand in previous years, in some States amounting to double the number available in 1927. The details have not yet been tabulated but are expected to be ready for the next issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements.

The hot-water treatment first employed for both bulb flies and eelworms has met with some objections on the part of the growers. Accordingly, on the recommendation of the Bureau of Entomology, based largely on experiments conducted at Puyallup, Wash., the administration on July 12 authorized calcium-cyanide fumigation as an approved bulb-fly treatment under the domestic narcissus quarantine. (See S. R. A. No. 96, pp. 79, 80.) This method was adopted by the bulb growers at once as preferable to the hot-water or carbon-disulphide treatments previously authorized, and was employed as a bulb treatment during the fall shipping season, almost to the exclusion of other methods. With few exceptions, only those bulb growers on whose premises eelworms were found employed hot water for salable bulbs.

The bulb-nematode situation has greatly improved on the Pacific coast, and losses from it this season were reduced to a minimum. At the same time this species was found to occur sparsely in more other bulb-producing sections than had previously been determined as infested. In the Northeastern and Northwestern States the field symptoms appear to be masked or less apparent, and it is also possible that the eelworms multiply much more slowly and cause less injury than in warmer regions. The hot-water treatment of the bulbs, associated with certain other sanitation practices, appears everywhere to be highly successful in eliminating infestation. In general, eelworms have been found almost solely in those plantings started prior to 1926 when the hot-water treatment of all imported narcissus was first required. The large new plantings are almost or entirely free from the pests and excellent progress is being made in wiping out infestations in the plantings started from bulbs imported from 1920 to 1925, which importations were commonly infested with eelworms.

A change in the marking requirements for packages of domestic-grown narcissus moving interstate was included in the last revision of the quarantine regulations and was effective for the first time this fall. In 1926 and 1927, dealers' reshipments of bulbs in broken lots were exempted from any form of certification, but this provision did not work out satisfactorily. Accordingly, the revision effective May 15, 1928, provides that

> certified narcissus bulbs taken from crates or other original containers for reshipment interstate in smaller lots shall have securely attached to each container a tag or label signed by the shipper thereof reading as follows: "The undersigned certifies that the narcissus bulbs contained herein were taken from a shipment of narcissus bulbs certified by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration under Notice of Quarantine No. 62."

A total of 241 packages of narcissus were intercepted without either a grower's certificate or a dealer's tag during the fall-shipping season; 237 of which were discovered in transit by department inspectors and 4 by State employees examining nursery stock at destination. The packages intercepted by Federal inspectors were returned to the consignor, and, if they contained inspected bulbs, were then in most cases properly labeled and reshipped. Twenty-five of the shipments were noncommercial in nature and had not been inspected, but the bulbs in all but 1 or 2 of the 216 packages sent improperly labeled by commercial dealers proved to have been inspected and certified on the premises of the original grower. Seventeen of the commercial concerns responsible for violations and all but one of the private individuals reported misunderstanding or ignorance of the regulations, and most of the remaining violations were ascribed to the carelessness of employees in failing to attach labels provided for that purpose. In view of the fact that this regulation was in effect this year for the first time, prosecutions were not instituted, the department feeling that the return of the packages constituted a sufficient penalty.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

In a revision of the blister-rust-quarantine regulations effective August 15, 1928 (see S. R. A. No. 96, pp. 59–66), a number of modifications were made which will, it is believed, correlate more closely with nursery practice, without any increase in the danger of dissemination of the blister rust into new localities.

The most important of these changes consists of provision for the interstate movement under permit of five-leaf pines from the generally infected area, New York, Washington, and the New England States, into the more lightly infected States, when they have been grown from seed in a nursery free from currant and gooseberry plants and with a Ribes-free zone around the premises. Eight nurserymen have applied for permits under the above provision; two from New York and six from New England. None of the five-leaf pine trees involved in these applications were found to have been grown in full compliance with the conditions specified and no permits have as yet been issued. It is our understanding, however, that three or possibly four of the applicants are now adapting their nursery practice to the growing of pines from seed to be sown in the spring of 1929 and will thereafter be able to meet the requirements and receive certification and permit.

CONNECTICUT ESTABLISHES BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The State of Connecticut has recently set aside blister-rust-control areas within which the harboring of currant and gooseberry plants is prohibited under State laws. The effect of the establishment of these areas is the application of the requirement under the Federal blister-rust quarantine, that control-area permits must be attached to containers of five-leaf pines and currant and gooseberry plants shipped into Connecticut from any part of the United States. A mimeograph circular on this subject will be issued later. Other States which have previously established control areas are Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island.

SPREAD OF THE DISEASE DURING 1928

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports that during the spring and summer of 1928 the blister rust was found to have spread eastward from Washington and northwest Idaho throughout the northern third of the latter State, that it was found at one point in northwestern Montana, and that spread south into several new counties of Oregon was also noted. In the East, many of the new localities found infected in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1927 again showed blister rust on currant and gooseberry bushes this season. The disease was discovered in 1928 in 13 new counties of the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan and in 2 new counties in Wisconsin.

TRANSIT INSPECTION

The work of the blister-rust inspectors under the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration is devoted primarily to the examination of nursery-stock shipments in transit at such important transfer points as Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Council Bluffs, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and elsewhere. As in previous seasons, shipments of parcel post, express, and freight were inspected to determine whether they carried blister-rust host plants, namely, five-leaf pines, and currant and gooseberry bushes. Such violations as were discovered were systematically turned back to the consignors, and the shippers were later requested by the administration to submit an explanation of the violation.

In this manner, 18 violations of the blister-rust-quarantine regulations were intercepted at transit-inspection points during the fall of 1928. Four of these consisted of shipments by commercial concerns and either contained currant and gooseberry plants moved out of infected States without being properly dipped in the required lime-sulphur solution, or came from an infected State and were not labeled as to contents, or consisted of five-leaf pine branches shipped from an eastern State westward to a point across the Mississippi Valley quarantine line. The remaining 14 shipments found to be in violation of the quarantine were made by private individuals ignorant of the regulations.

The work of the white-pine blister-rust inspectors is also of material service in the enforcement of other domestic plant quarantines, as shown by the following synopsis of the violations detected by them and reported to the administration for reference to the proper field offices concerned during the 6-month period.

Black stem rust (Quarantine No. 38)	2	Japanese beetle (Quarantine No. 48)	15
European corn borer (Quarantine No. 43)	2	Narcissus bulbs (Quarantine No. 62)	225
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth (Quarantine No. 45)	1	White-pine blister rust (Quarantine No. 63)	[1]21
		Total	266

[1] 18 at railway terminals and 3 auto interceptions in Michigan.

APPROPRIATIONS

The pending agricultural appropriation bill[8] includes an item for the control and prevention of spread of the white-pine blister rust, amounting to $27,000—approximately the same sum as has been available for this project for the present year.

MEXICAN-FRUIT-WORM ERADICATION

The success of the Mexican-fruit-worm eradication operations in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas continues to be evident as no specimens of this insect have been found in the United States since June, 1927, in spite of the repeated determination of their presence in oranges and other fruits in the markets of Matamoros, across the river in Mexico.

The maintenance of the host-free or starvation period throughout the regulated area is undoubtedly primarily responsible for the present encouraging situation. During 1927 and to some extent in the spring of 1928 this host-free period was maintained by the picking of such fruits from the trees before they were permitted to ripen. The strongest efforts in 1928, however, have been directed toward the elimination of the summer-host fruit trees themselves in order that the citizens of the region may not be subject to the inconvenience of picking the green fruit each season. Surveys undertaken during the year showed the presence of 36,721 such secondary host trees, mainly peaches and plums, most of them scattered in small numbers in farmyards and in private gardens located in cities and villages.

After the commercial grapefruit and orange crops had been picked in February, department inspectors devoted much time and attention to the presentation of the importance of the destruction of such trees to the owners. The first to respond were those who also possess citrus groves, and are therefore vitally concerned with the success of this project. Community interest and public sentiment supported the campaign and those who were not commercially affected rapidly followed the lead of the others. No legal pressure was employed as official regulations require only the picking of the green fruit, but most owners realized how objectionable such an annual picking would become.

By the end of December the undertaking had been completed in several of the 10 districts into which the territory is divided and over 91 per cent of the summer-host trees within the entire area had been destroyed, about 3,286 remaining at the close of the year. As only a small proportion of the owners of such trees had anything to gain personally, the entire undertaking is an excellent example of wholehearted community cooperation.

ORCHARDS CLEANED UP SATISFACTORILY

An important feature of the eradication program consists in the prompt destruction, by burying or other means, of fallen fruit in the orange and grapefruit groves. This is so important that the fruit from orchards in which this condition is not maintained is refused certification.

The groves have been found to be in a cleaner and more satisfactory condition in this respect during the last two months of 1928 than at any previous time. Of the 3,089 premises inspected during December, certificates were temporarily withheld from only 57 (or less than 2 per cent), on account of fallen fruit or the presence of such a weedy condition that the amount of fallen fruit could not readily be determined.

FRUIT MOVEMENT

Certification for movement of fruit from the regulated area to outside points is based (1) on the orchard inspection described above, (2) on the maintenance of such sanitary conditions in the packing plants that cull piles are not permitted to exist, and (3) on the absence of any unsound fruit in the containers to be shipped. General permits have been issued 247 commercial packers this season, and their plants are subject to repeated inspection each month.

By the end of December 760 carloads of grapefruit, oranges, and kumquats had been moved from the valley by rail. In addition to that amount, 40,766

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[8] See footnote 1, p. 96.

boxes and baskets of such fruit moving in trucks were checked on the highway leading out of the regulated territory during October, November, and December, and 3,118 additional boxes and baskets were carried out in passenger cars. The express company's figures showing the number of individual boxes by express are not yet available, but the extent of such shipments is indicated by the fact that 19,825 individual permits for the shipment of single boxes by individuals and noncommercial concerns were issued by the inspectors.

Culls which can not be certified are being sent to three canning plants located at McAllen, Olmito, and Corpus Christi, respectively.

ROAD STATION ESTABLISHED

On October 8 a road station was established on the automobile road leading from the regulated area northward toward Falfurrias, and numerous interceptions have been made at this station. The owners of noncertified fruit were given the choice of taking the fruit back to the regulated territory or destroying it. The number of vehicles inspected at this point from the date of establishment of the station to December 31 amounted to 13,850, of which 4,709 contained fruit. The fruit carried in 14 trucks and 1,717 passenger cars was found not to have been properly certified, and was intercepted. In most cases the owners preferred to destroy the uncertified fruit rather than return with it to the regulated area for inspection and certification.

FINANCIAL STATUS

The agricultural appropriation bill[9] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, carries $115,000 for the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruit worm, of which amount $30,000 consists of a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the first deficiency act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928. The amount named constitutes an increase of $15,000 over the sum available for the current season, the difference being necessitated by anticipated increases in fruit production.

CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO NEW QUARANTINES

Infestations considered as possible subjects for new quarantines during the past half year have included the Woodgate rust in New York, the phony peach disease in Georgia, the larch canker in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and certain Asiatic beetles found during recent years to have become established in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

Quarantines with respect to only one of these—the Woodgate rust—had been issued by the close of the year. This quarantine and the regulations supplemental to it will be found in full on a later page.

The European larch canker, which was discovered in southeastern Massachusetts in recent months, is a disease of great importance which threatens to be a cause of serious damage to Douglas fir in case it spreads to the Western States. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are making an active effort to eradicate it, and pending determination of the results of this effort Federal action has been postponed.

As a result of a hearing held on December 17 on the phony peach disease, the drafting of a quarantine with respect to this disease is now in progress.

The Asiatic-beetle problem was discussed at a hearing held on September 24 called by the Secretary of Agriculture—

to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle to the States of Massachusetts and Virginia and of making its provisions applicable to infestations of certain other Asiatic beetles.

The evidence presented at that hearing included a statement of the localities at which the Asiatic beetles were known to be present, and outlined the damage which had already been observed. The proper procedure to follow in consideration of the evidence presented at the hearing was later discussed with representatives of the States and nursery interests concerned, at a series of conferences held on October 2, October 25, October 31, and December 4. The decision

[9] See footnote 1, p. 96.

of the department to establish a Federal quarantine on account of these pests was announced on December 20, but the detailed preparation of the regulations was still in progress at the end of the month.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

GIPSY-MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL-MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)

GIPSY-MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL-MOTH REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 10, 1928.

Under a revision of the gipsy-moth and brown-tail-moth quarantine announced to-day by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, that part of the quarantine dealing with the gipsy moth is modified so that the area designated as "generally infested" with this insect is being enlarged to include 50 towns of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut heretofore designated as "lightly infested."

The revised quarantine becomes effective October 1, 1928, and copies are now available for distribution.

The Vermont area affected by this change, totaling 245.66 square miles, includes the towns of Springfield, Rockingham, Westminster, Putney, Dummerston, Brattleboro, and Guilford. The area in Massachusetts, amounting to 359.24 square miles, comprises the towns of Buckland, Ashfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Conway, Westhampton, Southampton, Montgomery, Russell, Blandford, and Granville. In Connecticut there are thus transferred to the generally infested area 976.44 square miles, including the towns of Suffield, East Granby, Granby, Hartland, Barkhamstead, Canton, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor, Hartford, Wethersfield, Glastonbury, Colchester, Hebron, Andover, Columbia, Lebanon, Franklin, Bozrah, New London, Groton, Ledyard, Preston, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, and Stonington.

The revision also includes a modification of the regulations governing the interstate movement of Christmas trees and greens. The shipment of these articles will, in the future, be authorized under inspection and certification when they have originated in the lightly infested area and are transported into the generally infested area for shipment to points outside the territory under regulation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 45

[Effective on and after July 1, 1920. Supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 33, Revised]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects—the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*)—not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitae (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such

as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 28th day of May, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS[10] SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 45

[Effective October 1, 1928]

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Gipsy moth: The insect known as the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

(*b*) Brown-tail moth: The insect known as the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).

(*c*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, exist therein.

(*d*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both.

(*e*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Subject to Restriction.

The restriction on the movement of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all products enumerated in the notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

Regulation 3.—Infested Areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as gipsy-moth infested area:

Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Greenbush, Argyle, Alton, Bradford, Charleston, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbot, Kingsbury Plantation, Mayfield, Moscow, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Jerusalem, 4, Redington, Dallas Plantation, Green Vale, Rangeley Plantation, Richardsontown, and Magalloway Plantation, *Maine;* Errol, Millsfield, Ervings Location, and Columbia, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Norton, Holland, Derby, Newport, Troy, Jay, Westfield, Lowell, Eden, Johnson, Morristown, Stowe, Waterbury, Duxbury, Fayston, Warren, Granville, Hancock, Rochester, Chittenden, Pittsford, Ira, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Tabor, Peru, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Searsburg, and Readsboro, *Vermont;* Rowe, Charlemont, Hawley, Plainfield, Cummington, Worthington, Middlefield, Chester, Blanford, and Tolland, *Massachusetts;* Cole-

[10] This revision consists in the enlargement of the area designated as "generally infested," to cover certain towns in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut heretofore included in the "lightly infested" area; and in a modification of regulation 4 to authorize, under inspection and certification, the shipment from the generally infested area of Christmas trees and greens originating in the lightly infested area.

brook, Winchester, Torrington, Harwinton, Thomaston, Plymouth, Waterbury, Wolcott, Southington, Meriden, Middlefield, Durham, Guilford, North Branford, North Haven, and Branford, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

For the purpose of inspection and transportation, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gypsy moth are divided into two areas to be known as the *lightly infested* area and the *generally infested* area.

The following towns comprise the *lightly infested* area:

Millbridge, Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, Plantation No. 21, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Argyle, Alton, Sangerville, Guilford, Parkman, Cambridge, Ripley, Harmony, Wellington, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, Mayfield, Moscow, Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Lexington, Kingfield, Jerusalem, 4, Mount Abraham, Redington, Sandy River Plantation, Dallas Plantation, Rangeley Plantation, D, E, Berlin, Roxbury, Byron, Andover North Surplus, Andover West Surplus, C, Richardsontown, Magalloway Plantation, Upton, Grafton, Riley, Steuben, Gouldsborough, Winter Harbor, Sullivan, Sorrento, Hancock, Lamoine, Eden, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Swans Island, Trenton, Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklyn, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Surry, city of Ellsworth, Mariaville, Waltham, 8, East Brook, Franklin, 9, 10, 7, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Plantation No. 32, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton, Otis, Dedham, Holden, city of Brewer, Orono, Veazie, city of Oldtown, city of Bangor, Orrington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Brookville, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Newburgh, Hampden, Herman, Carmel, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Hudson, Corinth, Charleston, Bradford, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, Exeter, Stetson, Newport, Plymouth, Etna, Dixmont, Jackson, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, city of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Liberty, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Thorndike, Unity, Albion, Burnham, Troy, Detroit, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Cornville, Madison, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Clinton, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Benton, Winslow, Vassalborough, China, Somerville, Washington, Windsor, Sidney, Manchester, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, Fayette, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Chesterville, New Sharon, Mercer, Stark, Industry, Anson, New Vineyard, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Strong, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Avon, Temple, Farmington, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Paris, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Franklin, Dixfield, Mexico, Carthage, Perkins, IV, Weld, Andover, Rumford, Newry, Bethel, Milton, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Norway, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Sweden, Lovell, Stow, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelders Grant, and Gilead, *Maine;* Success, Cambridge, Errol, Millsfield, Odell, Ervings Location, Columbia, Chatham, Bean's Purchase, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stratford, Northumberland, Stark, Kilkenny, Randolph, Low and Burbank's Purchase, Sargent's Purchase, Jackson, Bartlett Co., Hart's Location, Cutt's Grant, Livermore, Lincoln, Franconia, Bethlehem, Carroll, Jefferson, Lancaster, Whitefield, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Lyman, Lisbon, Bath, Landaff, and Easton, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Averill, Norton, Avery's Gore, Warren Gore, Warner's Grant, Lewis, Brunswick, Maidstone, Ferdinand, Brighton, East Haven, Victory, Kirby, Burke, Newark, Charleston, Morgan, Holland, Derby, Brownington, Westmore, Sutton, Sheffield, Barton, Glover, Irasburg, Coventry, Coventry Gore, Newport, Albany, Greensboro, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Woodbury, Hardwick, Elmore, Wolcott, Craftsbury, Lowell, Troy, Westfield, Jay, Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, Johnson, Avery's Gore, Waterbury, Duxbury, Waitsfield, Fayston, Granville, Braintree, Hancock, Rochester, Bethel, Pittsfield, Chittenden, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Mendon, Sherburne, West Rutland, Ira, Clarendon, Mount Tabor, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Bloomfield, Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Barnet, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Groton, Ryegate, Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Williamstown, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Fairlee, West Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Randolph, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Hartford, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Windsor, West Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Baltimore, Chester, Andover, Weston, Peru, Landgrove, Londonderry,

Windham, Grafton, Athens, Townshend, Brookline, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Newfane, Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Readsboro, Whitingham, and Halifax, *Vermont;* Rowe, Heath, Charlemont, Hawley, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Huntington, Chester, Middlefield, and Tolland, *Massachusetts;* North Haven, Branford, North Branford, Guilford, Madison, Durham, Haddam, Killingworth, Clinton, Westbrook, Essex, Saybrook, Chester, East Haddam, Lyme, Colebrook, Winchester, Torrington, New Hartford, West Hartford, Avon, Burlington, Harwinton, Thomaston, Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, Farmington, New Britain, Newington, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Berlin, Southington, Wolcott, Waterbury, Meriden, Middlefield, Middleton, Portland, Chatham, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Salem, Marlboro, Montville, and Waterford, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

All other towns shall be classed as the *generally infested* area.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as brown-tail moth infested area:

Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Swans Island, Brooklin, Bluehill, Trenton, Surry, Orland, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, city of Bangor, Hermon, Carmel, Etna, Plymouth, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Stark, Industry, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Stow, Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Groton, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, New London, Newberry, Bradford, Henniker, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey, and Rindge, *New Hampshire;* Winchendon, Gardner, Westminster, Princeton, Holden, Paxton, Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Douglas, Uxbridge, Millville, Blackstone, Bellingham, Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro, Seekonk, Swansea, Somerset, Fall River, and Westport, *Massachusetts.*

Regulation 4.—Regulation of Movement of Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Under Quarantine Originating in Infested Areas.

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth or interstate from points in the *generally infested* area to points in the *lightly infested* area unless and until such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth: *Provided*, That "Christmas trees" and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from the *generally infested* area to any point outside thereof, except that such articles which have originated in the *lightly infested* area may be shipped from the *generally infested* area under the inspection and certification required herein: *Provided further*, That such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 8 hereof, between all points within the *lightly infested* area, between points in said *lightly infested* area and points in the *generally infested* area, and between all points within the *generally infested* area subject to such restrictions as may be approved by State officials.

Regulation 5.—Inspection, Certification, and Marking.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from gipsy moth and brown-tail moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have not been so inspected is unlawful.

Regulation 6.—Conditions Under Which Articles Restricted by This Quarantine May Be Shipped Interstate Without Inspection But Under Permit.

Plants and plant products and stone or quarry products, of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations, may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside the infested areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture (1) when such products have been manufactured, processed, and stored in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted, and (2) when such products originate outside of the infested areas and, while within the infested areas, have been stored and safeguarded in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested areas such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Regulation 7.—Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable: *Provided*, That, in lieu of inspection, disinfection by heat or other means under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture may be authorized by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration as a condition of certification for movement.

With respect to nursery and field-grown florists' stock, Federal inspection and the issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products will be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate stating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certifying that it is apparently free from infestation with gipsy and brown-tail moths. Such State certification shall be renewed each year, shall be based on an inspection made as promptly as practicable after the egg-laying period of the gipsy moth, and shall be valid for the purpose of Federal certification until the following egg-hatching period, except that, pending reinspection, shipments may be inspected and certified for interstate movement on the basis of the State certification of the preceding year: *Provided*, That whenever any nursery or independent unit thereof in the infested area, or shipment therefrom, is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of material offered for shipment, further certification for interstate movement from such nursery, or independent unit thereof, will be refused until such nursery has been freed from infestation and has been again inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean: [11] *Provided further*, That during the larval period of the gipsy moth all nursery stock shall be assembled for the examination of the Federal inspector, and if passed by him as free from any infestation, either by egg masses or wind-blown larvae, it shall then be lined up and thoroughly sprayed under the direction of and in manner and method satisfactory to the said inspector, who will certify each shipment as having been thus inspected and treated.

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[11] See HB–179.

With respect to living trees and plants not grown in nurseries, inspection and certification for interstate movement will be conditioned upon the presentation of a statement by the applicant indicating the exact source of such trees and plants, and in addition to such statement, if dug on land other than the property of the applicant, a permit from the owner of the said land authorizing such digging, provided such permit is required under the law of the State wherein the land is situated. If the inspection of the trees or plants intended for shipment discloses infestation with either the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, certification will be refused as to the intended shipment and as to other similar shipments of trees or plants originating on the same property or in the same locality.

With respect to quarries, and with respect to yards or other places where forest products are assembled for shipment, as a condition of inspection and certification, the premises or surroundings of such places shall be cleaned up and kept free from gipsy-moth infestation.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 8.—Thorough Cleaning Required of Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the infested areas under the provisions of regulation 4, which provide for such movement without inspection and certification, plants and plant products, and stone or quarry products covered by these regulations, or any other article which may hereafter be made subject thereto, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products or other article shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 1, 1928, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated May 17, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this sixth day of September, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165),

has, by quarantine notice No. 45, which became effective July 1, 1920, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, and has ordered that the interstate movement of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, from any point within the areas designated as infested by the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth to any point not located in said infested areas, and from the generally infested area to the lightly infested area of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said notice of quarantine No. 45, which become effective October 1, 1928, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 45 with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this ——— day of ————, 1928.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, effective October 1, 1928. These revised rules and regulations restrict the interstate movement from the infested areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products. This revision consists in the enlargement of the area designated as "generally infested," to cover certain towns in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut heretofore included in the "lightly infested" area, and in a modification of regulation 4 to authorize, under inspection and certification, the shipment from the generally infested area of Christmas trees and greens originating in the lightly infested area.

Copies of said revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., September 15, 1928; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., September 17, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., September 17, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., September 17, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., September 15, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., September 17, 1928.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 5, 1928.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 45, with revised rules and regulations, of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth, effective October 1, 1928, the purpose of which is to enlarge the generally infested areas in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This edition of the quarantine order supersedes all previous editions and amendments.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to from the regulated areas designated in the quarantine order is subject to the restrictions of that order and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

PUBLIC HEARING ON REVISION OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

September 10, 1928.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese-beetle quarantine to the States of Massachusetts and Virginia, and of making its provisions applicable to infestations of certain other Asiatic beetles, was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture to-day. It is to be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board in the offices of the administration, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 24, 1928.

Surveys during the present summer have resulted in finding considerable numbers of Japanese beetles at two points in Springfield, Mass., and at several rather widely scattered locations in the city of Alexandria, Va., and its suburbs. It appears necessary, therefore, to extend the quarantine to include these points and such adjoining territory as may be necessary in the States concerned. At the same time consideration will be given to the extension of the regulated area in Connecticut, where specimens of the insect have been found at New Haven, Hartford, and New London; in Delaware, where Sussex and Kent Counties are now involved in infestations; and in Pennsylvania, where similar finds have been made at Lewistown, Marysville, and Sayre.

It will be recalled that the department, in October, 1927, following the public hearing held October 6, 1927, announced that action had been deferred with respect to certain outlying points of possible establishment of the beetle in the States of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania and in the District of Columbia, in order to give those States and the District an opportunity to demonstrate the possibility of the eradication of such, for the most part, incipient infestations. The reappearance of the beetle during the summer of 1928 at certain of the points discussed at that time necessitates renewed consideration of the extension of the regulated area to cover those locations as well as other apparently new infestations in Frederick, Hagerstown, and Delmar, Md.

The department also proposes to consider the bringing under regulations similar to, or identical with, those relating to the Japanese beetle, three other dangerous pests of Asiatic origin discovered in parts of the same territory in recent years. The beetles concerned are known to entomologists as *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse, *Aserica castanea* Arrow (which has also been known as *Autoserica castanea* and erroneously called *Autoserica japonica*), and *Serica similis* Lewis. The first named was found in Connecticut in 1920, and that State in cooperation with the department has carried out active control measures which have reduced the damage from it. Nevertheless, serious injury to lawns from its work at New Haven is reported, and additional specimens have been found in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. From 1912 to 1917 this

insect was extremely destructive to sugar cane in Hawaii, but has since been brought under control there by an introduced parasite. The pest known as *Aserica castanea* was discovered in 1926, and in 1927 was found to be distributed in portions of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. During the last two months it has also been found in the District of Columbia. The larvae are most frequently found injuring well-kept lawns, and the adults have been discovered attacking some 50 different kinds of flowers and vegetables. The third species, *Serica similis*, is a Japanese pest of sugar beets and other plants, several adults of which were captured on Long Island near New York City in 1927.

All three species are destructive agricultural pests in eastern Asia and Japan. In the nature of the plants infested and the methods of attack, they resemble the well-known Japanese beetle, but they are less likely to attract public attention as they fly at night rather than in the daytime.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA AND OF MAKING ITS PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO INFESTATIONS OF CERTAIN OTHER ASIATIC BEETLES

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, has recently been discovered in the States of Massachusetts and Virginia. The Secretary of Agriculture also has information that in parts of the same territory infested with the said Japanese beetle there have been discovered certain other Asiatic beetles, namely: *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse, *Aserica castanea* Arrow (also known as *Autoserica castanea*), and *Serica similis* Lewis, dangerous insects new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle to include the States of Massachusetts and Virginia within the quarantined area; of making the provisions applicable to infestations of the said other Asiatic beetles; and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, or from any districts therein designated as infested, of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, orchard, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and Federal Plant Quarantine Board, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 24, 1928, in order that any person interested in the proposed revision of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE TO BE EXTENDED

(Press notice)

DECEMBER 20, 1928.

A revised edition of the Japanese-beetle quarantine with changes based upon facts brought out in the public hearing of September 24, 1928, will shortly be promulgated, the Secretary of Agriculture announces, to take care of the extension of the Japanese beetle during the past year. The spread of the Japanese beetle for 1928, contiguous to the present area under quarantine, will be included in such area in the revision of the quarantine now in preparation. The exact details of the territory to be so included will be announced later in connection with the isssuance of the revised regulations. In general the additions will include, for Pennsylvania, the township of Rye (Perry County), in which the town of Marysville is located; for Connecticut, the city of New Haven and certain adjacent townships; for Delaware, all of the State north of Sussex

County; and for Maryland, the northeast corner of the State, including most of Cecil County.

In addition to such spread which is directly connected with the previous Japanese-beetle area, a considerable number of isolated points of spread remote from such general area have been determined during the past two years. With respect to such points, the Secretary approves the policy of treating them as separate control units rather than to include them by a broad extension of the quarantine lines in the general quarantined area. This action is necessarily conditioned upon cooperation by the States concerned acceptable to the department, and is in accord with policies which hitherto have been followed in connection with other plant quarantines, namely, such quarantines as those on account of the gipsy moth, the corn borer, and the pink bollworm.

In the case of the Japanese beetle, such State cooperation will involve: (1) Nursery control under State quarantine, but with Federal supervision, making such control the exact equivalent to what would be enforced under a Federal quarantine; (2) enforcement of clean-up operations to reduce or, if possible as to certain points, to eradicate the pest—these to include soil treatment of areas known or believed to be infested with larvae, and the collection of beetles during the next summer by use of traps or by hand.

The outlying points of infestation concerned in this announcement are as follows: Hagerstown, Frederick, Cambridge, and Delmar, Md.—the latter town extending into Delaware; Lewistown and Sayre, Pa.; Hartford and New London, Conn.; Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C., including Arlington County, Va., namely, the portion of Virginia which was originally incorporated in the District of Columbia.

At several of these points only one or two beetles have been found, very possibly mere chance escapes from passing motors. Such points are Hagerstown, 1 beetle; Frederick, 2; and Lewistown, 1. In the case of Cambridge, 15 beetles were found; Sayre, 14; New London, 11; and Hartford, 12. At none of these towns has there been any determination of soil infestation, but the numbers of beetles would indicate such possibility.

The points where definite soil infestation has resulted include, notably, Washington, Baltimore, and Springfield, and, to a less extent, Cambridge and Delmar, but at all these points the beetles are limited to the town or immediate suburbs. At none of these points are any nurseries directly concerned or areas of production or distribution of farm produce. Under the nursery control, any establishments in any proximity to the towns enumerated will be brought under the same restrictions that are now applied in the general Japanese-beetle area, namely, as to classification and requirements as to inspection, certification, and treatment.

The Secretary points out that under the controls proposed the security against spread from such outlying points may be in even a better status than in the general area under the Japanese-beetle quarantine, more particularly on account of the proposed collection and destruction of all beetles as they emerge throughout the season. The continuance of this arrangement beyond 1929 will necessarily be conditioned upon the success of the local control efforts and the spread, if any, into intervening territory.

Such outlying infestations must necessarily be a recurring factor in connection with all plant quarantines, and, in the case of the Japanese beetle, the plan for 1929 will give opportunity for a thorough demonstration of the possibility of control by such local clean-up. On the other hand, to include these points and the intermediate territory under the general quarantine would immediately open extensive areas in the States concerned to the uncontrolled movement of nursery stock and farm products, with the probable result of establishing the beetle more or less throughout such areas. It would, at the same time, discourage any clean-up operations as to the present invaded points as being necessarily useless, with the result of building up the beetle population at these points and thus greatly increasing the risk from them as centers of spread by road and rail traffic.

Under the policy which is adopted the benefit is secured of active cooperation by the States, towns, and individuals concerned, and the enforcement of a clean-up program which will greatly reduce the numbers of the beetles and practically eliminate the very kind of spread—by road and rail traffic—which it is impossible to control with any large measure of success under quarantine.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

RESTRICTIONS RE ORCHID PERMITS

P. Q. C. A.—218. Revised October 8, 1928.[12]

Permits for the importation of orchids, under the propagation purpose of regulation 14, Quarantine 37, have carried, hitherto, a limitation of 25 plants, for species, and 100 plants, for hybrid seedlings. The larger number authorized for seedlings was to give the importer a better opportunity to secure, from a purchase of 100 plants from a particular cross, superior plants for use either for hybridizing or for multiplication by asexual methods. As to unproved hybrids, it was recognized that the chance of getting superior plants by this method varied a good deal with different crosses and that in many instances the seedlings secured might be largely of mediocre quality. Unfortunately, advantage has been taken of this limitation to make it a means of building up stocks of cheap orchids for cut-flower trade and with little or no relation to the strictly propagation purpose of the permit.

To correct this situation, importations by any permittee of orchids for propagation will be limited to not to exceed 400 plants (species or hybrids) in any one year, and within such total not more than 20 plants of any one kind. Species and named hybrids, not available in the United States, are open to importation within the 400 total at the option of the permittee in numbers of 1 to 20 of each kind. The importation of unnamed or unflowered hybrids will be limited (i. e., within the 400 total) to not to exceed 20 different crosses in any one year, and will be further limited to crosses which can meet the requirements of probably special or exceptional merit. The designation "named hybrids" is understood to cover hybrids which have been given an award under a varietal name by some institution in the country of origin of the type of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

In any discussion of limitation on importation of orchids and other ornamentals, the fundamental purpose of the provision for entry for propagation under regulation 14 should not be lost sight of, namely, to provide for the entry of new and unavailable plants strictly for multiplication and increase, with the object eventually of making such plants available from domestic sources and thus stopping the pest risk involved with unrestricted importations. It should be perfectly clear, therefore, that to authorize what amounts to practically unlimited importation of European seedling orchids is inconsistent with this purpose. On the other hand, provision for the entry of necessary parent stock is in full accord with the regulation.

For orchids which may produce hundreds of thousands of seed in a single capsule, a very few superior examples of any species, or of any proved hybrid, are sufficient for seedling production. With respect to asexual multiplication, it seems to be clear that this method can not be made a means of providing this country quickly with large quantities of orchids, and, in the case of most species and named hybrids, foreign stocks are not available for purchase in large quantities. With respect, however, to both methods of propagation, American and European propagators are on much the same basis. Europe may now have some advantage in larger stocks of species and hybrids. On the other hand, parent plants of high quality are becoming more available in this country all the time, and, under the restrictions now to be enforced, can be added by purchase to meet any reasonable need. It is recognized that many of the European hybrids, which have been given awards and have received varietal names, are closely held and are not available to American purchasers, but this condition is not affected one way or the other by the proposed restrictions. Many foreign hybrids are, however, open to purchase as parent stock, and the American specialist can also compete, but perhaps at some disadvantage, with the English purchaser of the new things, but again that disadvantage is not increased or diminished by these restrictions. On the other hand, the field is wide open for the development of new and superior hybrids in this country and, with the large stocks of species and hybrids which are being accumulated here by commercial growers and by amateur specialists, the opportunity for such hybridization and production of new and valuable types is rapidly becoming as good here as it has been abroad.

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[12] With the exception of par. 2, this revision is identical with the original circular issued July 24, 1928.

Hitherto, the interest in commercial orchid production in the United States seems to have been largely in making provision for the cut-flower trade rather than in developing stocks of species and superior hybrids for sale, as plants, to collectors and others. The purpose, therefore, in the present restrictions is to make it possible for anyone to purchase parent stock for reasonable propagation needs of any species or any proved and named hybrid which may not be available in this country. Recognizing also the possibility or gamble of securing at first hand new and valuable varieties which may result from hybridization of specialists in Europe, provision is made for the purchase of limited stocks of unproved seedlings resulting from crosses concerning which evidence can be submitted indicating a reasonable basis in parentage of unusual or exceptional merit.

NOTE.—As indicated, the foregoing discussion relates to importations of orchids for the propagation purpose of regulation 14. Entry of orchids for educational, experimental, or scientific purposes under this regulation will be limited to such number as shall be determined to be necessary for such purposes.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (No. 52)

PINK-BOLLWORM REGULATIONS AMENDED

(Press Notice)

NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

An amendment to the pink-bollworm-quarantine regulations, affecting the movement of cottonseed and lint from certain areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, has just been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under this amendment, effective November 15, 1928, provision is made for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed to authorized oil mills located outside of, but in the vicinity of, regulated areas upon determination by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that reasonable necessity exists for such action. The authorization of such oil mills will depend upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of the administration eliminate the risk of spread of the pink bollworm therefrom.

MODIFICATION OF PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The amendment which follows modifies the pink-bollworm quarantine regulations with respect to the movement of cottonseed and lint. Provision is made for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed to authorized oil mills located outside of, but in the vicinity of, regulated areas, upon determination by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that reasonable necessity exists for such action. The authorization of such oil mills will depend upon compliance with such conditions as shall, in the judgment of the administration, eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm therefrom.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Effective on and after November 15, 1928]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52 (revised) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated July 9, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 5.—Control of Movement of Cotton and Other Articles.

(*a*) Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas.

(*b*) Seed cotton shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas, except that for the purpose of ginning such seed cotton may be moved [13] interstate without permit between two contiguous regulated areas. Cottonseed and cotton lint ginned from seed cotton so moved may be returned without permit to point of origin.

(*c*) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas: *Provided*, That upon determination by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that reasonable necessity exists for such action, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to crush cottonseed originating in said areas, upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of said administration eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Such authorized mills shall be operated in manner and by method satisfactory to and under the supervision of the administration. In case of such authorization, permits may be issued for the interstate movement from the regulated areas or portions thereof to such authorized mills for crushing, of cottonseed which has been sterilized in a cottonseed-heating machine approved by and operated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of such sterilized cottonseed between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(*d*) Cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed hulls may be moved interstate under permit [14] between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that the cottonseed from which the hulls were obtained was sterilized as required in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation.

(*e*) Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized as required in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation; (2) that in the process of and subsequent to the manufacture of such cake and meal safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed; and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (*g*) of this regulation.

(*f*) Cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits for such movement will be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that such cotton lint (except samples) has been compressed to a density of not less than 22 pounds to the cubic foot, and (2) that such cotton lint has been disinfected under the direction of, and in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector. Cotton linters, delint, or grabbots, produced by any oil mill located outside the regulated areas but authorized under paragraph (*c*) hereof to crush cottonseed originating therein shall be returned to the regulated areas for compression and disinfection and shall not be moved therefrom except in compliance with this paragraph.

Uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint may be moved interstate under permit [14] between regulated areas under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

Baled cotton lint grown outside of but concentrated within a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the fur-

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[13] All of the Arizona areas defined in regulation 3, except Safford and Duncan Valleys, are infested not only with the pink bollworm but also with the Thurberia weevil and are included within the area designated as regulated area in the Thurberia-weevil quarantine. (See Notice of Quarantine No. 61—Revised.) Under that quarantine seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls are prohibited interstate movement from the Thurberia-weevil regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement. Permits for the interstate movement of uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint from that area will not be issued.

[14] See footnote 13.

nishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

(*g*) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*h*) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until the same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*i*) Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 15, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of November, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 2 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after November 15, 1928, given notice that regulation 5 has been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 2 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 mentioned therein this ——— day of ————, 1928.

(Signature) ———————————
(Title) ———————————

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised, on account of the pink bollworm, effective November 15, 1928. This amendment modifies regulation 5 with

respect to the interstate movement of cottonseed and lint from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Copies of said quarantine may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., November 20, 1928; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., November 20, 1928; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., November 20, 1928.]

SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 53)

PUBLIC HEARING NOVEMBER 12 TO CONSIDER EXTENDING SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 26, 1928.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the satin moth to the State of Vermont was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture to-day. The hearing will be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board in the office of the administration, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., November 12.

A very considerable spread on the part of this insect has been discovered through surveys conducted during the past year. For the first time it has appeared in Vermont, where specimens were found at scattered locations in the eastern third of Windham County, and in the southeastern corner of Windsor County. These and other newly discovered infestations appear to make necessary the addition of 172 towns, covering approximately 5,116 square miles, to the regulated area. The most extensive of these areas are in Connecticut and New Hampshire, where they total 1,966 and 1,654 square miles, respectively. Less spread has been found in Maine and Massachusetts, amounting to 330 and 902 square miles, respectively.

The satin moth is a serious pest of poplar and willow trees, with importations of which it was accidentally introduced from Europe some years ago. Because it is practically impossible to satisfactorily determine by inspection whether such trees are free from satin-moth infestation, the interstate movement of these trees from infested territory is prohibited. The caterpillars hibernate on the bark of the trees in webs so inconspicuous that they are difficult to locate.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH TO THE STATE OF VERMONT

OCTOBER 25, 1928.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, has recently been discovered in the State of Vermont.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the satin moth to include the State of Vermont within the quarantined area, and of prohibiting the interstate movement of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof, from the said State or from any infested districts determined therein.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, and Federal Plant Quarantine Board, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., November 12, 1928, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

SATIN MOTH CONTINUES TO SPREAD IN NEW ENGLAND

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 26, 1928.

The area under quarantine on account of the satin moth, an insect injurious to poplars and willows, has been enlarged to include for the first time territory in Vermont as well as additional territory in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, it was announced to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture. No addition to the area already under quarantine in the State of Washington was necessary. The revised quarantine, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, becomes effective January 1, 1929.

On account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining by inspection whether poplars and willows are free from satin-moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, the regulations under this quarantine prohibit the "interstate movement from any point in the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof capable of propagation."

The territory added by this revision consists of 21 towns in Maine, 51 towns in New Hampshire, 8 towns in Vermont, 33 towns in Massachusetts, and 59 towns in Connecticut, a total of 172 towns containing approximately 5,116 square miles.

The infested areas are designated as follows:

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean: Bar Harbor, Trenton, city of Ellsworth, Otis, Clifton, Bradley, Milford, city of Oldtown, Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Levant, Hermon, Hampden, Newburg, Dixmont, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Fairfield, Oakland, Belgrade, Mount Vernon, Fayette, East Livermore, Livermore, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Waterford, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Campton, Rumney, Plymouth, Hebron, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, Springfield, Sunapee, Goshen, Unity, and Charlestown, *New Hampshire;* Springfield, Rockingham, Westminster, Putney, Dummerston, Brattleboro, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Colrain, Heath, Charlemont, Shelbourne, Deerfield, Whately, Hatfield, Northampton, East Hampton, South Hampton, Westfield, and Southwick, *Massachusetts;* Suffield, Enfield, East Windsor, South Windsor, East Hartford, Hartford, Glastonbury, Portland, East Hampton, East Haddam, Lyme, and Old Lyme, *Connecticut.*

The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH, WITH REVISED REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The revision of the quarantine on account of the satin moth adds to the area designated as regulated 21 towns in Maine, 51 towns in New Hampshire, 8 towns in Vermont, 33 towns in Massachusetts, and 59 towns in Connecticut, making a total of 172 towns, altogether containing approximately 5,116 square miles. The effect of the revision is to prohibit the movement of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof from this additional territory to outside points, on account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining by inspection whether poplars and willows are free from satin-moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53, REVISED

[Effective on and after January 1, 1929]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, to prevent the spread of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, effective on and after January 1, 1929. Hereafter, as provided in the said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no species or variety of poplar (Populus) or willow (Salix) trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from any of the said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture such limitation shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said satin moth to other States and Territories, and when the movement of the restricted articles interstate from such regulated areas is so safeguarded as to prevent the spread of said satin moth therefrom to other parts of the quarantined States and thence into interstate commerce.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of November, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES ANC REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms as used herein shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Satin moth: The insect known as the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the satin moth.

(*c*) Regulated area: Any area in a quarantined State which is now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of Quarantine No. 53, as revised.

Regulation 2.—Limitation of Restrictions to Regulated Area.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the States concerned with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, as revised, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

Regulation 3.—Regulated Areas.

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, as revised, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits; and all the territory between said towns and cities and the Atlantic Ocean:

Bar Harbor, Trenton, City of Ellsworth, Otis, Clifton, Bradley, Milford, City of Oldtown, Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Levant, Hermon, Hampden, Newburgh, Dixmont, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Fairfield, Oakland, Belgrade, Mount Vernon, Fayette, East Livermore, Livermore, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Waterford, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Campton, Rumney, Plymouth, Hebron, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, Springfield, Sunapee, Goshen, Unity, and Charlestown, *New Hampshire;* Springfield, Rockingham, Westminster, Putney, Dummerston, Brattleboro, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Colrain, Heath, Charlemont, Shelburn, Deerfield, Whately, Hatfield, Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westfield,

and Southwick, *Massachusetts;* Suffield, Enfield, East Windsor, South Windsor, East Hartford, Hartford, Glastonbury, Portland, East Hampton, East Haddam, Lyme, and Old Lyme, *Connecticut;* the following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

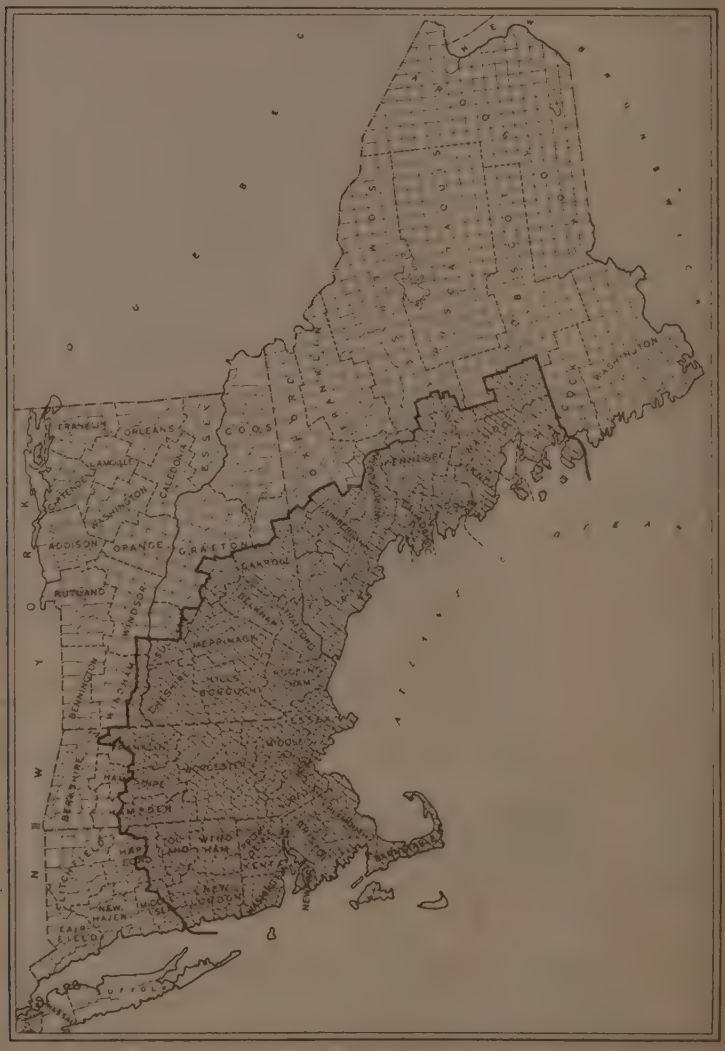

FIGURE 1.—Map of the New England States. The shaded portion shows the area in these States designated as regulated on account of the satin moth

Regulation 4.—Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas.

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any

extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5.—Control of the Movement of Restricted Plants and Plant Products.

Poplar or willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof.

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of the plants enumerated therein from points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

FIGURE 2.—Map of the State of Washington. The shaded portion shows the area in this State designated as regulated on account of the satin moth

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside thereof.

Regulation 6.—Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 1, 1929, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated October 30, 1926, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of November, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective on and after January 1, 1929, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington as infested with the satin moth, and has ordered that poplar and willow trees and parts thereof capable of propagation shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States in manner or by method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said quarantine or in amendments thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 53, revised, with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 53, on account of the satin moth, and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This revision adds 21 towns in Maine, 51 towns in New Hampshire, 8 towns in Vermont, 33 towns in Massachusetts, and 59 towns in Connecticut to the areas designated as regulated, and prohibits the movement of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof capable of propagation from such regulated areas in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington.

Copies of the said revised quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., December 6, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., December 6, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., December 6, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., December 5, 1928; Portland Press-Herald, Portland, Me., December 6, 1928; The Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash., December 10, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., December 6, 1928.]

WOODGATE-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 65)

NEW QUARANTINE RESTRICTS SHIPMENT OF NEW YORK PINES

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 23, 1928.

A quarantine prohibiting the interstate movement of Scotch pine and certain other hard pines, from nine counties of northern New York State, on account of the Woodgate rust, was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture. The regulations become effective November 1.

The regulated area from which the shipment of susceptible pines is prohibited includes Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and St. Lawrence Counties of New York State. Two heavily infected sections are known, one just southwest of the Adirondack Mountains, and the other in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. The disease is less generally distributed in other parts of the regulated area.

All hard pines appear to show a certain amount of susceptibility to Woodgate-rust infection, but several important species (including red and pitch pines) have not yet been proved able to support the fungus long enough to harbor and disseminate the disease, and are therefore omitted from the list of restricted species at this time.

None of the pines now prohibited movement, namely, Scotch, Canary Island, slash, Japanese red, Corsican, stone, western yellow, Monterey, loblolly, and Jersey pines, is native of this region, but several of them have been widely introduced.

Scotch pine, the species attacked with particular virulence, is a tree of great value to the Northeastern States, where it has proved successful when planted in blowing sand. The danger from Woodgate rust, however, lies less in the menace to that species than in the danger of its spreading to other regions and proving highly injurious to the extensive hard pine stands of the Southern and Western States.

The disease causes galls or swellings on the trunks and limbs of the trees attacked. The parts of the tree above the galls then die, or "brooms" are produced which destroy the value of the pine for lumber. This rust is especially difficult to control as it spreads direct frour tree to tree without the intervention of an alternate host.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WOODGATE RUST

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 65, WITH REGULATIONS

[Effective on and after November 1, 1928]

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of New York to prevent the spread of the Woodgate rust, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of New York, effective on and after November 1, 1928. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), or of any variety thereof, or of any other species or variety of hard pine shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method, or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and in amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in the quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture

such limitation shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Woodgate rust to other States and Territories, and when the movement of the restricted articles intrastate from such regulated areas is so safeguarded as to prevent the spread of the Woodgate rust therefrom to other parts of the State and thence into interstate commerce.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of October, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 65

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Woodgate rust: The disease known as Woodgate rust and caused by a fungus known as *Peridermium* sp.

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the Woodgate rust exists therein.

(*c*) Regulated areas: Areas in a quarantined State which are now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 65.

(*d*) Scotch pines: Trees, branches, limbs, and twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and of all varieties thereof.

(*e*) Hard pines: Trees, branches, limbs, and twigs of the species of *Pinus* commonly known as "hard pines." (For list of species brought under restriction at this time, see regulation 5.)

Regulation 2.—Limitation of Restrictions to Regulated Areas.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

Regulation 3.—Regulated Areas.

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits.

Regulation 4.—Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas.

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of New York and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

Regulation 5.—Prohibition of Movement of Scotch Pine and Other Hard Pines from the Regulated Areas.

No trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof.

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of species or varieties of hard pine other than those named in the preceding paragraph unless and until such species or varieties shall be found susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 6.—Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after November 1, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of October, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] (Signed) C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Penalties

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 65, on account of the Woodgate rust, effective on and after November 1, 1928, ordered that no trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine or of any variety thereof, or of any other species or variety of hard pine, shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the State of New York, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to said notice of quarantine.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 65 mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1928.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 65, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the Woodgate rust, effective November 1, 1928. The effect of this quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of trees, branches, limbs, and twigs of Scotch pine and certain other hard pines susceptible to said rust from the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and St. Lawrence, in the State of New York.

Copies of said quarantine with rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The Times, Watertown, N. Y., November 5, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 7, 1928.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 65 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Woodgate rust, effective November 1, 1928, which prohibits the movement of Scotch pine and other hard pines from the counties in New York State enumerated in the order.

It will be noted that regulation 5 of the order absolutely prohibits the movement of Scotch and other hard pines or parts thereof from the regulated area into or through any point outside such area.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, you will please be careful to see that no trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of any variety of the pine trees mentioned in the order are accepted for mailing at your office.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PUBLIC HEARING DECEMBER 17 TO CONSIDER QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE "PHONY" PEACH DISEASE

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 22, 1928.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Georgia and Alabama on account of the "phony" peach disease was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture to-day. The hearing will be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board, in the office of the administration, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., December 17.

The "phony" peach disease was first observed at Marshallville, Ga., perhaps as early as 50 years ago. It is now present in about 90 per cent of the commercial peach orchards of Georgia and also in a limited adjacent section of eastern Alabama. However, surveys made in 1926 and 1927 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida failed to disclose this disease in those States.

Special investigations begun in 1921 by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the cause of the disease

and methods of control have resulted during the last two years, particularly through more complete experiments in 1928, in finding that the disease is communicable and is spreading in the manner of a contagious disease, but the exact cause or nature of the contagion is unknown. From these discoveries it appears advisable to control the nursery stock from the infected areas in an effort to prevent its spread to other peach districts. Fruit from "phony" trees apparently can not transmit the disease and, accordingly, no restrictions on fruit shipments are contemplated.

With the onset of the disease, a "phony" tree develops shortened internodes, a large number of lateral twigs, and large, flattened, dark-green leaves giving the appearance of compact, dense growth with very healthy foliage. With each additional year after the disease appears there is a notable decrease in the average size of fruit and in the number of fruits to the tree, and the fruit is apt to be distinctly poorer in flavor than normal fruit though slightly better in color.

Not only does it seem possible that this disease may invade peach-growing districts beyond the borders of Georgia and Alabama, but the positive results of experiments where almond, apricot, and nectarine were top-worked on "phony" trees suggest that the disease might also attack fruits closely related to the peach if introduced into the districts where they are grown.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF GEORGIA AND ALABAMA ON ACCOUNT OF THE "PHONY" PEACH DISEASE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1928.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the "phony" peach disease, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Georgia and Alabama.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Georgia and Alabama and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of roots of peach, nectarine, and almond from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., December 17, 1928, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST CERTAIN ASIATIC BEETLES

(Press notice)

DECEMBER 20, 1928.

The necessity of taking quarantine action with respect to certain Asiatic beetles (*Aserica castanea*, *Anomala orientalis*, and *Serica similis*), new to and potentially dangerous as crop and lawn pests, is announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. This decision is based on careful consideration of the evidence submitted at the public hearing of September 24, and on evidence secured by a reexamination by specialists of the Department of Agriculture of the actual damage now being occasioned by these insects in the limited areas where established. This evidence and reexamination indicate clearly that these beetles are capable of occasioning very serious damage, particularly to lawns and other grasslands. In addition, at least one of these beetles (*Aserica castanea*) has already been determined to cause material damage by leaf feeding to some 50 different varieties of plants belonging to widely separated groups, including some half dozen fruits and vegetables.

Under the purpose and provisions of the plant quarantine act, therefore, it becomes the duty of the department to undertake all such measures as may be practicable to restrict and prevent as far as possible the spread of these pests through the agency of any carrying articles.

As a result of this determination the Secretary announces that in the near future he will promulgate a quarantine on account of the insects named. This order will become effective early in the coming calendar year and will govern the movement of nursery stock, plants with soil, sod, and other articles likely to carry these insects from the areas which are now known to be infested.

Such known infested areas divide themselves naturally into two groups; one a fairly connected district covering portions of New York and New Jersey, and the other certain isolated infestations which can now best be considered for quarantine purposes as separate units. The general area includes the northeastern portion of New Jersey, namely, portions or all of Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, and Hudson Counties; the southeastern portion of New York, including the southern part of Westchester County, also New York City, and Long Island eastward to Suffolk County. The isolated infestations occur at New Haven, Conn., Riverton, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C. The exact details of the territory to be so included will be announced later in connection with the issuance of the quarantine and regulations thereunder.

During the fall-shipping season nurserymen in the areas infested by these Asiatic beetles have cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in accepting measures to prevent spread in connection with their fall and winter shipments. All such shipments have been supervised by inspectors of the department, and no shipments have been made from these nurseries except from blocks in which no infestation whatever was disclosed in the process of digging and removal of the plants.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the administration during the period October 1 to December 31, 1928:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Thomas V. Roche, agent of the American Railway Express Co., at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., in receiving 1 lilac bush for interstate shipment from New York to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 357.)

In the case of the United States *v.* William F. Lang, department of parks, Borough of Bronx, New York City, in the interstate transportation of 15 white pine, 15 Australian pine, 15 Scotch pine, and 35 barberry plants with soil to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 358.)

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Amil F. and Arthur Dass (Dass Nursery Co.), Bridgman, Mich., in the interstate shipment of 12 red-currant and 12 gooseberry plants from a State designated as infected to an uninfected State, which plants were neither dipped, dormant, nor defoliated, the defendants pleaded guilty and were each fined $50, or a total of $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 355.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Petra Ruiz de Rico, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 7 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ramon Hernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 mango from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Christobal E. Alvarez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Cornelia Hernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Carmen Pena de Castellano, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 20 rose apples from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Apolinar Franco, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Paulina Zuniga, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Esther Pena, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 avocados and 1 guava from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* S. Cavascos, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. P. Glesias, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 300 avocado seeds from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* David Lopez, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 55 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Adolfo Garcia, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Petra Alvarede de Acendo, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Gregorio Avinia, Alamo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 cherimoyas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. S. F. De Freno, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Forest Grafton, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* T. G. Mejia, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 44 sweet limes and 5 figs from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Romulo Garcia, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mameys from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Angel Ramos, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 oranges and 2 tangerines from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Francisco Castaneda, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 oranges and 6 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Cesario Dominguez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 19 pieces of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lilia Randall, Nogales, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 6 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Alejandra Morales, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 pears from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. E. Taylor, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 pounds of shelled corn from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Genaro Alvarado, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Rafael Albillar, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Josefina Apodaca, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from the State of Rhode Island and from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire (eastern section), Massachusetts (eastern section), Connecticut (eastern section), and from Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y.; and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and Sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New Hampshire (western section), Massachusetts (western section), Connecticut (western section), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the State of New Jersey and the regulated areas of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugar-cane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curricauda* Guerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Porto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised: Prohibits the interstate movement of Thurberia, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona, and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of fiveleaf pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts).

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all fiveleaf pines and all species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Grossularia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar Cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Job's-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except

that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana, see Quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37: Forbids, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products and seeds may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guinea-hen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation; except that stocks of apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry may not be imported under permit or otherwise after June 30, 1930.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs; and seeds of hardy perennial plants; except that mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, John-

son grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand), on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut, (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is forbidden.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other

cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection and certification of plants and plant products offered for export to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 9, 1926, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

C. L. Marlatt, *Chief of Administration.*
S. A. Rohwer, *Assistant Chief.*
B. Connor, *Business Manager.*
R. C. Althouse, *Informational Officer.*
C. A. Locke, *Executive Assistant.*
H. T. Cronin, *Administrative Assistant.*
E. R. Sasscer, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
S. B. Fracker, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
B. L. Boyden, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*
L. H. Worthley, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, Boston, Mass.; Western Section, Toledo, Ohio).*
A. F. Burgess, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Melrose Highlands, Mass.).*

C. H. HADLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, Camden, N. J.).*
GEORGE G. BECKER, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

ADVISORY FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*
J. E. GRAF, *Bureau of Entomology, Member.*
R. A. OAKLEY, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Member.*
M. B. WAITE, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Member.*
——— ———, *Forest Service, Member.*

ROSTER OF TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD

C. L. Marlatt, Chairman; Chief of Administration, and also Chief Bureau of Entomology.
J. E. Graf, member; Assistant Chief Bureau of Entomology.
R. A. Oakley, member; senior agronomist, in charge of forage crops, Bureau of Plant Industry.
M. B. Waite, member; senior pathologist, in charge fruit diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry.
——— ———, member; Forest Service.

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

C. L. Marlatt, Chief of Administration.
S. A. Rohwer, Assistant Chief of Administration.
B. Connor, business manager.
R. C. Althouse, informational officer.
C. A. Locke, executive assistant.
H. T. Cronin, administrative assistant.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

E. R. Sasscer, principal entomologist, in charge.

In Washington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INSPECTION SERVICE

Object: To inspect, certify, and, if necessary, disinfect plants and plant products entering and leaving the District of Columbia; to inspect plants at field stations maintained by the Department of Agriculture.

Peter Bisset, senior horticulturist, in charge. Assistants: W. B. Wood, associate entomologist; Norman Perrine, associate chemist; R. G. Cogswell, assistant plant quarantine inspector; H. Y. Gouldman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; D. P. Limber, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. T. Owrey, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. I. Whiton, assistant plant quarantine inspector.

IMPORT DIVISION

Object: To control the entry of plants and plant products.

N. Rex Hunt, senior pathologist, in charge. Assistants: D. Lumsden, associate horticulturist; A. J. Bruman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. E. Cooley, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, special permits; Mrs. A. E. Harrell, assistant horticulturist; H. B. Shaw, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge, regular permits; L. M. Scott, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge, field inspection and release special permit plants; J. M. R.

Adams, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. I. Brown, junior administrative assistant, in charge, cotton records.

MARITIME AND MEXICAN BORDER INSPECTION SERVICE

Object: Maritime inspection—to inspect, certify, and, if necessary, disinfect foreign plants and plant products, the entry of which is regulated, including inspection of parcel post, passengers' baggage, ships' stores, and crews' quarters.

Object: Mexican border inspection—to inspect and, when necessary, fumigate railway cars and other vehicles from Mexico; to examine passengers' baggage, express, freight, and parcel-post packages for contraband plants and plant products.

F. A. Johnston, plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: H. L. Sanford, associate entomologist; Mrs. May L. Gouldman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; L. L. Spessard, junior plant quarantine inspector; Lusettie Blevins, senior scientific aid.

In the Field

MARITIME INSPECTION SERVICE

Alabama:

Mobile, care collector of customs. J. R. Wood, collaborator, in charge.

California: Headquarters at 1015 L Street, Sacramento. L. A. Strong, assistant director of agriculture, agent; W. C. Jacobsen, chief, bureau of plant quarantine and pest control, collaborator; A. C. Fleury, supervising quarantine officer, collaborator.

Crockett. R. R. W. J. Dabel, collaborator, in charge.

Eureka, box 486. Earle Mills, collaborator, in charge.

Los Angeles, 784 South Central Avenue. C. H. Vary, collaborator, in charge.

San Francisco, 10 Ferry Building. F. C. Brosius, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: B. T. Bryant, collaborator; J. F. Curry, collaborator; E. C. Decker, collaborator; A. M. C. Dennett, collaborator; E. C. Dutton, collaborator; S. G. Langford, collaborator; J. G. Latham, collaborator; E. W. Longan, collaborator; W. N. Ross, collaborator; F. M. Rice, collaborator; H. H. Rowland, collaborator; C. S. Smith, collaborator; E. M. Swift, collaborator; G. R. Wilson, collaborator.

San Diego, box 617. P. M. Howard, collaborator, in charge. Assistant: A. C. Chatterley, collaborator.

San Luis Obispo. Thomas Chalmers, collaborator, in charge.

San Pedro, Box 391. A. P. Messenger, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: J. F. Altstaetter, collaborator; H. H. Clendenen, collaborator; A. L. Flinn, collaborator; H. K. Mosle, collaborator; J. W. Prall, collaborator.

Santa Barbara, Box 552. E. S. Kellogg, collaborator, in charge.

Santa Paula. A. H. Call, collaborator, in charge.

Florida: Headquarters at State Plant Board, Box 135, Gainesville. J. H. Montgomery, assistant plant commissioner, collaborator.

Jacksonville, Box 1713. P. Thomas, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: W. H. Merrill, collaborator; H. M. Williams, collaborator.

Key West, Box 484. L. R. Warner, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: W. V. Millington, collaborator; R. C. Milner, collaborator.

Miami, Box 842. J. V. Gist, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: J. B. Bowers, collaborator; Reginald Hart, collaborator; W. N. Hull, collaborator.

Pensacola, Box 606. P. F. Robertson, collaborator, in charge.

Tampa, Box 283. U. C. Zeluff, collaborator, in charge. Assistant: R. D. Potter, collaborator.

Georgia:

Atlanta, State Board of Entomology. R. M. Seeley, collaborator, in charge.

Savannah, Customhouse. V. C. Durham, collaborator, in charge.

Hawaii:

Honolulu, Box 2520. D. T. Fullaway, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: I. K. Joshua, collaborator; W. J. Murtaugh, collaborator; L. A. Whitney, collaborator.

Illinois:

Chicago, 450 Federal building. H. W. Hecker, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: H. F. Seifert, collaborator.

Louisiana:

New Orleans, 323 Customhouse, 423 Canal Street. W. T. Dillard, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: G. Gay, assistant plant quarantine inspector; M. J. Kerr, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. H. Baskin, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. H. Moreland, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. L. Trigg, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Maine:

Portland, Customhouse. G. J. Duncan, collaborator, in charge (United States Customs Service).

Maryland:

Baltimore, 102 Customhouse. C. E. Prince, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: W. A. Ranck, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Massachusetts:

Boston, 408 Atlantic Avenue. W. G. Bemis, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: O. A. Hardy, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. W. Woodbury, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Michigan:

Detroit, 1 Customhouse. W. W. Wood, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: D. E. Gower, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Port Huron. C. O. Nelson, collaborator, in charge (United States Customs Service).

Mississippi:

Gulfport, Box 331. F. P. Amsler, collaborator, in charge.

Pascagoula. R. P. Colmer, collaborator, in charge.

New York:

New York, room 304, 45 Broadway. W. H. Freeman, plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. Faxon, associate plant quarantine inspector; H. G. Frank, associate plant quarantine inspector; L. C. Griffith, associate plant quarantine inspector; R. D. Kennedy, associate plant quarantine inspector; J. W. O'Brien, associate plant quarantine inspector; C. E. Drumheller, assistant plant quarantine inspector; F. G. Inman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; S. A. Mann, assistant plant quarantine inspector; K. F. Petsch, assistant plant quarantine inspector; G. A. Samouce, assistant plant quarantine inspector; H. Sargent, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. Shemin, assistant plant quarantine inspector; G. F. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. G. Anderson, junior plant quarantine inspector; N. A. Eaton, jr., junior plant quarantine inspector; R. C. Elliott, junior plant quarantine inspector; O. G. Fitzgerald, junior plant quarantine inspector; K. W. Holloway, junior plant quarantine inspector; P. X. Peltier, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. O. Plummer, junior plant quarantine inspector.

New York, 45 Broadway. W. S. Fields, in charge, field inspection special permit material for New York district.

Ohio:

Owensville. R. S. McKay, collaborator, in charge, inspection of Cuban citrus fruit at Cincinnati.

Oregon:

Portland, 205 New Post Office Building. T. J. Baker, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: L. E. Bozarth, collaborator.

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, 134 South Second Street. Max Kisliuk, jr., associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: C. G. Albrecht, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. W. Chapman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; A. G. Harley, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. J. Ehinger, junior plant quarantine inspector.

South Carolina:

Charleston, 7 Customhouse. J. T. Rogers, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Texas:

Galveston, Box 177. L. R. Dorland, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Houston, Box 685. H. C. Millender, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Virginia:

Norfolk, 119 West Main Street. C. E. Prince, jr., assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: E. W. Palmer, collaborator (United States Customs Service).

Washington:

Seattle, 4119 Arcade Building. A. G. Webb, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: M. J. Forsell, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. V. Scott, assistant plant quarantine inspector; E. I. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. R. Shinn, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. P. Young, junior plant quarantine inspector.

MEXICAN BORDER INSPECTION SERVICE

Arizona:

Douglas, Box 943. R. O. Collier, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: W. J. Douglass, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Nogales, Station Building. C. E. Bellis, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. A. Rodgers, assistant plant quarantine inspector; H. A. Horton, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. C. Pritchett, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. C. Watson, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Curtis, fumigation mechanic.

California:

Calexico, Box. 761. O. A. Pratt, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

San Ysidro. A. C. Hill, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Texas:

Brownsville, Box 499. O. D. Deputy, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: H. S. Dean, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. B. Lattimore, assistant plant quarantine inspector; A. A. Stalmach, assistant plant quarantine inspector; U. G. Haddon, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. E. Swan, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Del Rio, Box 1069. H. M. Cely, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: R. B. Haller, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Eagle Pass, Box 438. J. B. R. Leary, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: M. M. Richardson, assistant plant quarantine inspector; G. H. Russell, assistant plant quarantine inspector; J. T. Watt, junior plant quarantine inspector.

El Paso, 8 Federal Building. T. A. Arnold, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: A. H. Greer, assistant plant quarantine inspector; E. G. Hagadorn, assistant plant quarantine inspector; B. R. Anderson, junior plant quarantine inspector; C. P. Daley, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. R. Sudduth, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Fabens, J. G. Combest, collaborator, in charge (United States Customs Service).

Hidalgo, care deputy collector of customs. J. M. Singleton, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: I. W. Berryhill, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Frost, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Laredo, Box 277. V. J. Shiner, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: B. C. House, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. C. Bondy, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. M. Jones, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. R. Cary, senior fumigation mechanic.

Presidio. F. B. Moore, collaborator, in charge (United States Customs Service).

In addition to the collaborators listed under the port-inspection and Mexican-border projects the administration has some 177 collaborators in the various States, working without compensation, who inspect imported nursery stock, and who also make the required inspections under the domestic narcissus-bulb and white-pine blister-rust Federal quarantines.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY ANE MELON-FLY PROJECT

Headquarters, 1428 South King Street, Honolulu, T. H. H. F. Willard, senior entomologist, in charge

Object: To prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly from the Territory of Hawaii to other parts of the United States, involving the inspection and certification of fruits and vegetables for shipment, supervision

of fruit and vegetable plantations and of packing material, and the inspection and sealing of baggage for pasengers leaving Hawaii for the mainland.

Territory of Hawaii:

Hilo, Box 624. Robert Pahau, inspector, in charge, island of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Box 340. H. F. Willard, senior entomologist, in charge. Assistants: Ah Fook, inspector; E. I. Banks, inspector.

Lihue, Kauai. W. A. Anderson, inspector, in charge, Lihue section, island of Kauai.

Paia, Maui. A. B. Braue, inspector, in charge, island of Maui.

Waimea, Kauai. Frank Cox, inspector, in charge, Waimea section, island of Kauai.

PORTO RICAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Object: To inspect and certify fruits and vegetables for shipment to the mainland, and to inspect commercial shipments of plants and plant products introduced into Porto Rico under permit, including examination of parcel post, passengers' baggage, ships' stores, crews' quarters, etc.

Porto Rico:

C. P. Trotter, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Fajardo, Box, 15. M. A. Martin, collaborator, in charge.

Mayaguez, Box 643. S. D. Whitlock, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Ponce. J. T. Beauchamp, collaborator, in charge.

San Juan, Box 991. C. P. Trotter, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. W. Nicaise, assistant plant quarantine inspector; H. Fox, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Catoni, collaborator; J. Luciano, collaborator; J. A. Ramos, collaborator.

CERTIFICATION OF EXPORTS

Object: To inspect and certify at all ports of entry fruits and vegetables for export to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, aided by the men assigned to the maritime and Mexican border inspection service.

New York:

New York, Room 304, 45 Broadway. W. H. Freeman, senior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: Emile Kostal, associate plant quarantine inspector; R. A. Fox, assistant plant quarantine inspector; A. G. Lennox, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. G. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector.

Massachusetts:

Boston, 408 Atlantic Avenue. W. G. Bemis, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: C. A. Davis, assistant plant quarantine inspector.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES FOR WHICH NO SEPARATE UNITS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED

S. B. Fracker, principal plant quarantine administrator, in charge.

Object: To prevent spread of the white-pine blister rust, the black stem rust, the Woodgate rust, and narcissus-bulb pests through the enforcement of quarantine regulations; inspection of regulated plants and plant products in transit.

In Washington

S. B. Fracker, in addition to being in charge of the departmental and field work done by this unit, is responsible for drafting of quarantines and legal forms.

M. A. Thompson, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge of certain features of white-pine blister-rust quarantine enforcement and transit inspection.

In the Field

Illinois:

Chicago, Atlantic Hotel. J. M. Corliss, agent.

Rhode Island:

Providence, 39 Glendale Avenue. R. A. Sheals, agent.

Washington:

Spokane, 406 Federal Building. C. R. Stillinger, associate plant pathologist.

The names given constitute the permanent force. This force is assisted during the spring and fall shipping seasons by from 10 to 20 temporary employees detailed to duty at New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Ogden, Pocatello, and other points.

DATE-SCALE PROJECT

Headquarters, Room 6, First National Bank Building, Indio, Calif. B. L. Boyden, senior entomologist, in charge

Object: Eradication of date scale and prevention of spread, involving the burning and torching of infested palms and the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Indio. Assistants: A. J. Shamblin, associate horticulturist; A. E. Cavanagh, senior scientific aid; I. C. Caswell, senior scientific aid; H. B. Ames, junior scientific aid; G. F. Fulkerson, junior scientific aid; H. E. Bronson, inspector; C. J. Frost, inspector; M. E. Moore, inspector; C. T. Owsley, inspector.

Phoenix, Ariz., Box 1117. C. H. Rothe, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. H. B. Skinner, agent.

Brawley, Calif., Box 445. C. T. Cordill, junior scientific aid, in charge.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER PROJECT

Headquarters, Rooms 401–402 Brown Building, 185 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. L. H. Worthley, administrator in corn-borer control, in charge

Object: To suppress the spread of the European corn borer, and, where possible, to effect its eradication, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, operation of quarantine lines to prevent long distance spread, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of this insect.

Connecticut:

Bridgeport, Rooms 418–421 Newfield Building, 1188 Main Street. H. N. Bartley, entomologist, in charge; J. S. Stockbridge, field supervisor in insect control; Arthur Viall, field supervisor; T. M. Cannon, senior scientific aid; H. V. Hotchkin, agent; R. L. Dillingham, agent; Glenn Heath, agent; H. H. Lawrence, agent; F. D. Mathewson, agent; C. L. Studer, agent.

Stratford, 205 Beardsley Avenue. George P. Babson, principal field aid, in charge.

New York:

New York, 45 Broadway. Leland Wolfe, agent, in charge.

Massachusetts:

Boston, Rooms 401–402 Brown Building, 185 Summer Street.

Boston, Room 50, 12 South Market Street. R. S. Clifton, administrative assistant, in charge; C. W. Lewis, principal scientific aid; M. H. McIntire, South Berwick, Me., collaborator; W. A. Osgood, Durham, N. H., collaborator; W. J. Powers, field supervisor in insect control; J. B. Marshall, agent.

Ohio:

Toledo, 615 Front Street. Earle G. Brewer, administrative officer, in charge; F. S. Puckett, administrative officer; C. M. Fox, junior administrative officer; O. P. Norris, junior administrative officer; H. C. Ameigh, administrative assistant; John H. Harman, associate entomologist; C. O. Larrabee, chief field aid; C. C. Cheevers, agent; J. W. Enwright, principal field aid; F. L. Fall, principal field aid; R. M. Fudge, agent; P. A. Howell, agent; George A. Dean, Manhattan, Kans., collaborator; W. P. Flint, Urbana, Ill., collaborator; C. O. Reed, Columbus, Ohio, collaborator; N. H. Dunlap, agent; G. E. Kryder, agent; R. S. Rogers, agent; H. A. Burkmeyer, agent; C. P. Hartley, agent; W. H. Crafts, agent; T. B. Heald, field supervisor in insect control; M. J. Kelly, field supervisor in insect control; W. J. Neville, agent; H. B. Dillingham, agent; J. D. Kimport, agent; M. H. Lichty, agent; J. H. Ayars, agent; William Macko, agent; H. G. Rowden, agent; T. J. Wehrschmidt, agent; W. H. Weible, agent; L. H. Colby, agent; Frank Galpin, agent.

The permanent European corn borer control force, listed above, is augmented during the summer and fall months by the employment of several hundred temporary men who act in the capacity of scouts and quarantine linemen.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH PROJECT

Headquarters, 964 Main Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass., A. F. Burgess, principal entomologist, in charge

Object: To prevent the spread of the gipsy and brown-tail moths and to eradicate all gipsy-moth infestations found beyond the quarantined area, involving scouting operations to determine the range of infestation, clean-up, and eradication operations and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against these pests.

Massachusetts:

Melrose Highlands. Assistants: S. S. Crossman, senior entomologist, first assistant; H. B. Dalton, senior administrative assistant; H. L. Blaisdell, senior administrative officer, in charge of scouting and extermination work; L. E. Gibson, administrative assistant; H. I. Winchester, principal scientific aide; J. J. Whitney, principal mechanic; W. H. Hanley, field supervisor; R. M. Kittredge, field supervisor; F. C. McDonough, field supervisor; J. A. Priest, field supervisor.

Boston, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Appraisers' Stores Building, Room 303. J. N. Summers, administrative officer, in charge of moth quarantine office; F. W. Graves, jr., administrative assistant; M. H. Feeney, senior scientific aide.

Pittsfield, Barker Avenue, West Pittsfield. D. G. Murphy, principal scientific aide, in charge of storage and care of motor vehicles and equipment; C. A. McIsaac, principal scientific aide.

Athol, Box 216. C. A. Manchester, senior scientific aide.

East Dedham, 52 Fairview Avenue. P. H. Meagher, senior scientific aide.

Framingham, Box 186. P. S. Coffin, senior scientific aide.

Great Barrington, Box 4. H. H. Harkins, field supervisor.

Middleboro, Box 180. J. J. Roach, senior scientific aide.

North Adams, 454 West Main Street. G. N. Harris, field supervisor.

Quincy, 71 Verchild Street. R. W. Kennedy, senior scientific aide.

Shelburne Falls, 9 South Maple Street. J. W. Regan, field supervisor.

Wakefield, Box 41. I. B. Newbegin, senior scientific aide.

Woburn, Box 135. G. A. Miller, senior scientific aide.

Westfield, Box 260. W. H. Shinkwin, agent.

Worcester, Box 718. I. L. Bailey, senior scientific aide.

Maine:

Bangor, Box 892. A. C. Ward, senior scientific aide.

Bath, Box 292. G. J. Galvin, senior scientific aide.

Portland, Box 361. L. H. Noble, senior scientific aide.

New Hampshire:

Concord, Box 86. D. Harrington, senior scientific aide.

Durham, University of New Hampshire. W. A. Osgood, collaborator.

Keene, Box 209. J. Keefe, senior scientific aide.

Milford, Box 65. W. Sarsfield, senior scientific aide.

Plymouth, Box 111. J. F. Murray, senior scientific aide.

Vermont:

Barre, Box 250. R. L. Emrick, agent.

Essex Junction, Box 211. W. W. Bancroft, principal scientific aide.

Fair Haven, Box 113. H. N. Bean, principal scientific aide.

Rutland, Box 211. H. E. Singer, agent.

St. Johnsbury, Box 265. F. L. Keene, senior scientific aide.

White River Junction, Box 432. R. H. Flaker, agent.

Rhode Island:

Westerly, Box 63. W. J. Ahearn, senior scientific aide.

Newport, 6 Bedlow Avenue. J. F. McDevitt, senior scientific aide.

Connecticut:

Ansonia, Box 568. F. C. Rich, field supervisor.

Canaan, Box 141. S. E. May, principal scientific aide.

East Hartford, Box 109. C. M. Emerson, senior scientific aide.

New Milford, Box 903. W. A. Collins, senior scientific aide.

Willimantic, 54 Moulton Court. J. F. Keough, senior scientific aide.

Winsted, Box 16. O. C. Otis, field supervisor.

New Jersey:
Bound Brook, Box 506. H. A. Ames, administrative assistant, in charge; C. T. Davis, principal scientific aide; M. J. Anderson, field supervisor; F. N. Bancroft, field supervisor; F. C. Flint, field supervisor; F. W. Graham, field supervisor; E. R. Manning, field supervisor; W. J. Nestle, field supervisor.
New York:
Albany, Conservation Commission. H. L. McIntyre, collaborator; S. Phillips, agent.

The force listed above is augmented by 54 agents. They direct the work of a force of laborers which varies throughout the year from 125 to 400 men.

JAPANESE AND ASIATIC BEETLES PROJECT

Headquarters, 1590 Pierce Avenue, Camden, N. J., Box 361. C. H. Hadley, principal administrator in insect control, in charge

Object: To prevent spread of Japanese and Asiatic beetles, and, where possible to effect their control or eradication, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of these insects, cooperating with the Bureau of Entomology and the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Connecticut:
Shelton, Hurley Building, 449 Howe Avenue. J. P. Johnson, agent, in charge.
Delaware:
Wilmington, 218 West Tenth Street. W. E. Cranston, agent, in charge. Assistant, E. A. McKnight, agent.
Maryland:
Baltimore, 301 East North Avenue. W. C. Armstrong, field supervisor in insect control, in charge.
New Jersey:
Camden, 1590 Pierce Avenue. Assistants: C. W. Stockwell, senior administrator in insect control; H. B. Ward, agent; R. W. Sherman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; T. C. F. Cronin, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. W. Balock, junior entomologist; V. A. Johnson, junior entomologist; F. L. O'Rourke, junior entomologist; F. G. Winn, field supervisor in insect control; W. J. Thomason, jr., agent; G. C. Palphreyman, agent; Charles Schreiber, agent; Leon Gray, agent.
Glassboro, 121 Main Street. C. O. Kelly, Federal and State employee, in charge.
New Brunswick, Throop and Suydam Streets. D. W. Millay, agent, in charge.
Rutherford, 39 Park Avenue. E. H. Conrow, agent, in charge.
White Horse (Trenton) located 3 miles outside of Trenton on the Trenton-Yardville Pike. G. K. Handle, agent, in charge; assistants: R. H. Ewen, agent; J. H. Erwin, agent.
New York:
West Farms, New York City, 2000 Bronx Street. C. H. Zimmer, agent, in charge; assistants: G. C. Mascaro, agent; J. E. Halloren, agent; W. A. Shinkwin, scientific aide; G. E. Braasch, agent.
Pennsylvania:
Norristown, Box 74. J. K. Gould, agent, in charge; assistants: W. F. Walsh, agent; T. H. Yeakle, agent; T. D. Connor, agent.
Lancaster, 126 North Prince Street. W. N. Dobbs, field supervisor in insect control, in charge; assistant: M. R. Clark, agent.
Philadelphia, 141 South Fifty-second Street. G. B. Stichter, agent, in charge; assistants: C. T. Trout, agent; H. J. Dougherty, agent; H. Rathfon, agent.

The permanent force, listed above, is augmented during the summer months by the employment of approximately 500 additional temporary field assistants and laborers, and the project now has, in addition to those listed above, 69 employees, some of whom are paid partly out of Federal appropriations and partly out of the appropriations of the cooperating States.

PINK-BOLLWORM PROJECT

Headquarters, 421 Aztec Building, San Antonio, Tex. George G. Becker, entomologist, in charge

Object: To suppress the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton and, where possible, to effect its eradication, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of this insect.

Arizona:

Safford, Box 537. W. F. Rice, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: W. K. Bayless, agent; W. F. Senette, agent.

New Mexico:

Carlsbad, Box 784. W. B. Rogers, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: L. A. Mayer, agent.

Las Cruces, Box 849. R. R. Rosa, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: S. R. Morris, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. F. Lawrence, agent; J. D. Smith, agent; C. C. Weigle, agent.

Lordsburg, Box 188. J. D. Waugh, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: K. G. Beaubien, agent; D. A. Blankinship, agent; C. L. Friday, agent; V. C. Holley, agent; H. L. Spencer, agent; J. B. Zuch, agent.

Roswell, Box 845. H. B. Prickett, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: E. L. Wilde, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. L. Eberhard, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. C. Maxwell, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. M. Wilson, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. E. Dorsett, agent; W. A. Gray, agent; H. C. Greer, agent; E. J. Hedgcoxe, agent; E. F. Loving, agent; W. T. Lumpkins, agent; W. W. Rester, agent; C. V. Sweatt, agent.

Silver City, Box 24. G. F. McLain, agent, in charge. Assistant: D. Dale, agent.

State College. H. L. Kent, president College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, collaborator.

Texas:

Alpine. D. J. Byers, agent, in charge. Assistants: E. W. Barnett, agent; J. K. Graham, agent; R. H. McKinney, agent.

Austin. R. E. McDonald, State entomologist, agent.

Big Spring, Box 533. G. C. Bond, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: G. W. Chowns, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. C. Baker, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. J. Fernald, agent; M. S. Jones, agent; W. W. Klugh, agent; C. G. Latham, agent; C. M. Locke, agent; C. D. McGehee, agent; L. L. Riner, agent; G. D. Rule, agent.

Coahoma. C. W. Shockley, agent, in charge. Assistants: C. H. Mader, agent; W. L. Thomson, agent.

El Paso, 612 Mills Building. J. S. Brock, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: J. C. Woodward, assistant plant quarantine inspector; K. A. Gallant, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. N. Crisler, agent.

Fabens, Box 147. B. C. Graham, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: J. I. Cowger, agent; T. Johnston, agent; R. T. Kyzar, agent.

Fort Davis. H. E. Welker, agent, in charge. Assistants: A. D. Bloys, agent; J. D. Patrick, agent.

Fort Stockton. W. C. Jackson, agent, in charge. Assistants: P. C. Avery, agent; J. McD. Cobb, agent; G. G. Odom, agent.

Gail. W. E. Kennedy, agent, in charge. Assistant: H. Miller, agent.

Girvin. K. P. Morris, agent, in charge. Assistants: W. A. Blankinship, agent; G. N. Page, agent.

Lamesa, Box 813. D. M. McEachern, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. A. Vickery, assistant entomologist; J. D. Bittner, agent; A. J. Dutton, agent; J. C. Gay, agent; W. F. Mauer, agent; E. V. Truesdale, agent.

Marfa. L. F. Curl, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: L. B. Coffin, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. K. Inman, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. L. Alford, agent; J. R. Daniel, agent.

Texas—Continued.

Pecos, Box 8. L. D. Harris, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: H. J. Henderson, junior plant quarantine inspector; B. H. Hicks, agent.

San Antonio, 421 Aztec Building. Assistants: S. D. Smith, plant quarantine inspector; R. W. White, associate plant quarantine inspector; G. G. Harris, assistant plant quarantine inspector; F. I. Jeffrey, assistant plant quarantine inspector; A. C. Johnson, assistant plant quarantine inspector; J. B. Moore, assistant plant quarantine inspector; I. Shiller, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. E. von Rosenberg, assistant plant quarantine inspector; E. M. Dieffenbach, assistant mechanical engineer; J. H. Adams, junior plant quarantine inspector; T. R. Adkins, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. S. Cavitt, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. C. Edgeworth, junior plant quarantine inspector; K. R. Elliott, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. L. Furr, junior plant quarantine inspector; S. P. Harrell, junior plant quarantine inspector; E. Hobbs, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. V. Irvin, junior plant quarantine inspector; M. S. Mirimanian, junior plant quarantine inspector; P. L. Netterville, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. G. Oakley, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. N. Todd, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. S. Wilson, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. L. Wood, junior plant quarantine inspector; Joe Milam, principal scientific aid[18]; W. E. Gassett, senior scientific aid; S. A. Bushland, junior administrative assistant; C. H. Bergeron, agent; T. H. Burris, agent; G. C. Brotherton, agent; W. W. Bowen, agent; T. A. Barnett, agent; E. C. Bottcher, agent; W. A. Culberson, agent; E. Cason, agent; V. Curtis, agent; S. L. Calhoun, agent; O. L. Cook, agent; W. I. Duplessis, agent; W. S. Dailey, agent; S. C. Dews, agent; S. R. Greer, agent; E. Gould, agent; C. D. Gibson, agent; W. T. Gurley, agent; C. W. Getzendaner, agent; J. S. Graham, agent; O. F. Hasibauer, agent; R. E. Herndon, agent; W. A. Harvison, agent; A. M. James, agent; B. B. Jones, agent; B. E. Liston, agent; C. D. Lebert, agent; L. L. Lewis, agent; J. M. McGough, agent; R. Mathes, agent; O. D. Morris, agent; J. H. Miller, agent; C. E. Martin, agent; C. L. Parnell, agent; J. B. Patteson, agent; S. E. Poe, agent; E. S. Permenter, agent; R. T. Rawlings, agent; J. E. Steele, agent; R. C. Soxman, agent; W. F. Vogel, agent; L. A. West, agent; L. L. Williams, agent; G. T. Woodworth, agent, K. H. Word, agent.

Stanton, box 288. O. L. Walton, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: W. C. Gainey, agent.

Sterling City. W. E. Stockton, agent, in charge. Assistants: W. G. Hill, agent; J. N. Smith, agent; J. B. Stallcup, agent.

Valentine. H. D. Hunter, agent, in charge. Assistant: E. R. Barnett, agent.

THURBERIA WEEVIL PROJECT

Headquarters, 421 Aztec Building, San Antonio, Tex. George G. Becker, entomologist, in charge

Object: To prevent spread of the Thurberia weevil, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of this pest.

Arizona:

Tucson, box 307. W. E. Conn, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: G. B. Ray, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. E. Ayers, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. H. Anderson, agent; R. D. Burr, agent; J. A. Downs, agent; J. C. Roby, agent.

MEXICAN FRUIT WORM PROJECT

Headquarters, 503 Baxter Building, Harlingen, Tex. P. A. Hoidale, plant quarantine inspector, in charge

Object: To eradicate the Mexican fruit worm within the United States, and to enforce regulatory measures to prevent its reestablishment, including the destruction of alternate hosts, and the maintaining of host-free periods.

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[18] Transferred temporarily from the Bureau of Entomology.

Texas:

Brownsville, Chamber of Commerce. Entomological determinations: F. H. Benjamin, associate plant quarantine inspector.

Box 752. District inspector: A. V. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant: L. F. Greer, senior plant quarantine aide.

Donna, box 778. District inspector: J. W. Monk, agent. Assistants: C. H. Peery, agent; Miss A. M. Schweitzer, collaborator.

Harlingen, 503 Baxter Building. In charge of administrative office: K. H. Townsend, associate plant quarantine inspector. Coordinator of field operations: M. H. Ford, associate plant quarantine inspector. District inspector: W. R. Heard, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant district inspector: L. R. Du Bois, agent; G. J. Potter, senior plant quarantine aide.

La Feria, box 177. District inspector: J. M. Worsham, agent. Assistant: O. C. Trotman, agent.

Mercedes, box 32. District inspector: W. W. Decell, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant: F. G. Bernard, agent.

Mission, box 261. District inspectors: L. G. Plyler, assistant plant quarantine inspector; F. O. Swan, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant: J. B. Corns, senior plant quarantine aide.

Pharr, box 500. District inspector: J. W. Patterson, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistants: C. R. Roitsch, junior plant quarantine inspector; Mrs. A. C. Allen, collaborator; Mrs. J. W. Hollan, collaborator; Miss V. Johnson, collaborator.

Raymondville. District inspector: J. K. Smith, agent.

San Benito, box 884. District inspector: A. Thomae, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant: T. M. Dobson, senior plant quarantine aide.

Weslaco, box 453. District inspector: E. F. Pepper, assistant plant quarantine inspector. Assistant: G. V. Harren, senior plant quarantine aide.

The permanent force which is listed above is increased during the winter and spring months by the employment of temporary assistants.

LIST OF STATE PLANT-QUARANTINE OFFICIALS

There are listed below the appropriate officials of the various States and Territories from whom additional information relative to restrictions on the movement of plants and plant products may be secured:

Alabama: B. P. Livingston, chief, division of plant industry, Montgomery.
Arizona: O. C. Bartlett, State entomologist, Phoenix.
Arkansas: Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, State plant board, Little Rock.
California: W. C. Jacobsen, chief, bureau of plant quarantine and pest control, department of agriculture, Sacramento.
Colorado: C. P. Gillette, State entomologist, Fort Collins.
Connecticut: W. E. Britton, State entomologist, New Haven.
Delaware: J. A. Adams, plant pathologist, State board of agriculture, Dover.
Florida: J. H. Montgomery, quarantine inspector, State plant board, Gainesville.
Georgia: M. S. Yeomans, State entomologist, Atlanta.
Hawaii: D. F. Fullaway, chief plant inspector, board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, Honolulu.
Idaho: M. L. Dean, director, bureau of plant industry, Boise.
Illinois: P. A. Glenn, chief plant inspector, State Entomologist Building, Urbana.
Indiana: Frank N. Wallace, State entomologist, Indianapolis.
Iowa: Carl J. Drake, State entomologist, Ames.
Kansas, north: George A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Kansas, south: H. B. Hungerford, entomologist, Lawrence.
Kentucky: H. Garman, State entomologist, Lexington.
Louisiana: W. E. Anderson, State entomologist, Baton Rouge.
Maine: Robert F. Chandler, jr., State horticulturist, Augusta.
Maryland: E. N. Cory, State entomologist, College Park.
Massachusetts: R. H. Allen, director, division of plant-pest control, State House, Boston.

Michigan: E. C. Mandenberg, in charge of orchard and nursery inspection, care of State department of agriculture, Lansing.
Minnesota: A. G. Ruggles, State entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul.
Mississippi: R. W. Harned, entomologist, State plant board, A. and M. College.
Missouri: Leonard Haseman, State entomologist, Columbia.
Montana: Edward Dickey, chief, division of horticulture, Missoula.
Nebraska: L. M. Gates, nursery inspector, department of agriculture, Lincoln.
Nevada: George G. Schweis, field entomologist, State Quarantine Office, Reno.
New Hampshire: W. C. O'Kane, deputy commissioner, department of agriculture, Durham.
New Jersey: Harry B. Weiss, chief, bureau of statistics and inspection, Trenton.
New Mexico: H. L. Kent, president, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
New York: B. D. Van Buren, director, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany.
North Carolina: R. W. Leiby, State entomologist, department of agriculture, Raleigh.
North Dakota: J. A. Munro, State entomologist, Fargo.
Ohio: E. C. Cotton, division of plant industry, department of agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma: R. E. Montgomery, State nursery inspector, Oklahoma City.
Oregon: Charles A. Cole, secretary, State board of horticulture, 719 Oregon Building, Portland.
Pennsylvania: R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Harrisburg.
Porto Rico: Carlos Chardon, commissioner of agriculture and labor, San Juan.
Rhode Island: A. E. Stene, chief, bureau of entomology, State House, Providence.
South Carolina: Franklin Sherman, chief, division of entomology and zoology, Clemson College.
South Dakota: R. W. Vance, nursery inspector, Pierre.
Tennessee: G. M. Bentley, State entomologist and plant pathologist, 406 Morrill Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas: J. M. Del Curto, State entomologist, department of agriculture, Austin.
Utah: F. E. Stephens, State agricultural inspector, State board of agriculture, Salt Lake City.
Vermont: M. B. Cummings, State nursery inspector, Burlington.
Virginia: G. T. French, State entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond.
Washington: J. I. Griner, supervisor of horticulture, department of agriculture, Olympia.
West Virginia: W. E. Rumsey, State entomologist, Morgantown.
Wisconsin: E. L. Chambers, State entomologist, Capitol Annex, Madison.
Wyoming: L. T. Oldroyd, commissioner of agriculture, Cheyenne.

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United States Department of Agriculture

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNUAL LETTER OF INFORMATION NO. 41

PESTS COLLECTED FROM IMPORTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928, INCLUSIVE

FOREWORD

For the purpose of indicating the manner in which various insects and plant diseases may arrive from foreign countries, all interceptions listed in this letter are given under the respective headings, Cargo, Mail, Baggage, Quarters, and Stores. This method will enable one to compare the pest risk which accompanies the entry of plants and plant products under the several headings listed above, which was not possible in previous Letters of Information. As pointed out in Annual Letter of Information No. 40, it is frequently difficult to determine the origin of food supplies (fruits and vegetables) carried as ships' stores, it being necessary to accept the statement of the steward of the vessel concerned as to the country of purchase.

This list was compiled from the records of the inspectors and collaborators, State and customs officials, of the Federal Horticultural Board (since July 1, 1928, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration). Unfortunately, interceptions made in Hawaii were delayed in reaching Washington and could not be incorporated in this letter. It may be pointed out, however, that a number of important interceptions were made by officials of the Hawaiian Department of Agriculture serving as collaborators. For the most part, the insect identifications were made by the specialists of the Bureau of Entomology and the plant disease determinations by specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

FRUIT FLIES

The following fruit flies were intercepted: West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) in guava from Cuba, mango from Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica, grape from Peru, and sapodilla from Trinidad; Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) in avocado, guava, mamey, mango, orange, pomegranate, and sapote from Mexico; *Anastrepha serpentina* in nispero from Curacao; *Anastrepha* sp. in loquat and Surinam cherry from Bermuda, *Eugenia malaccensis* from Costa Rica, mango from Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, amd Mexico, mamey from Mexico, chico from Salvador; melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*) in cucumber and string bean from Hawaii; Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in peach from France, pear from Greece, coffee berry, mango, papaya from Hawaii, locust pod, sour orange, and tangerine from Italy, loquat from the Madeira Islands, orange and pomegranate from Spain, and miscellaneous interceptions (hosts unknown) from Italy and the Madeira Islands; *Ceratitis* sp. in orange from Italy and prickly pear from the Madeira Islands; olive fly (*Dacus oleae*) in olive from Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain; trypetid in quince from Greece, string bean and tomato from Hawaii, and Mandarin from India.

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Chestnuts were infested with the following insects: *Balaninus* sp. (Curculionidae) from China, Italy, Japan, Orient, Spain, and Switzerland; *Laspeyresia splendana reaumurana* (Olethreutidae) from France,

Italy, Japan, and Spain; *Laspeyresia* sp. (Olethreutidæ) from Italy and Japan; *Balaninus* sp. (Curculionidae) also arrived with packing of chestnuts, walnuts, and pears from England.

The following insects were taken on fruit and rose stocks from France: Dagger moth (*Acronycta auricoma*) on apple, cherry, Doucin, Mahaleb, Manetti, Myrobalan, pear, plum, and quince; sorrel cutworm (*Acronycta rumicis*) on apple, cherry, Multiflora, pear, plum, quince, and rose; *Acronycta* sp. (Noctuidae) on apple, cherry, Manetti, and plum; white tree pierid (*Aporia crataegi*) on apple and pear; *Calophasia lunula* (Noctuidae) on apple and quince; *Miselia suasa* (Noctuidae) on rose; European tussock moth (*Notolophus antiqua*) on apple, Doucin, pear, plum, quince, and rose; brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea*) on apple and pear; *Papilio machaon* (Papilionidae) on cherry; *Papilio podalirius* (Papilionidae) on Mahaleb; *Papilio* sp. on cherry.

Rose stocks were also infested as follows: *Emphytus cinctus* (sawfly) from England, France, Ireland, and the Netherlands; *Empria* sp. (sawfly) from France and Ireland, European tussock moth (*Notolophus antiqua*) from the Netherlands.

The lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus*) was intercepted in onion from Canada and Spain, lily from France, and hyacinth, iris, lily, narcissus, and onion from the Netherlands. *Eumerus* sp. (Syrphidae) was taken in lily from France, narcissus and onion from Germany, and hyacinth, narcissus, and onion from the Netherlands. *Merodon* sp. (Syrphidae) arrived with hyacinth from France and with hyacinth and narcissus from the Netherlands.

The European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) was intercepted in corn from Canada and Italy. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was found in cottonseed in restricted bagging from Belgium; in cottonseed from Dominican Republic and Egypt; in cotton boll, raw cotton and cotton from Hawaii, in cottonseed and bolls from India; and in seed cotton (boll) from Mexico.

Avocados from the Canal Zone and Honduras were infested with *Heilipus* sp. (Curculionidae). *Conotrachelus aguacatae*, *C. perseae* and *C.* sp. were intercepted in avocados from Mexico. *Stenoma* sp. (Stenomidae) accompanied avocado from the Canal Zone, avocado and soursop from Honduras, and cherimoya from Mexico. The mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) was found in mango seed from Hawaii.

The sugar-cane moth borer of India (*Chilo simplex*) arrived with bamboo shoots and rice straw from Japan. The vine moth (*Polychrosis botrana*) was intercepted in fresh grape from Italy. Turnips from Belgium, England, France, and the Netherlands were infested with the turnip gall weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma*).

The bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*) infested Lima and string beans from Cuba and green beans from Haiti. *Palaeopus costicollis* (Curculionidae) arrived with yams from Jamaica. Globe artichokes from France and Italy were infested with *Apion carduorum* (Curculionidae). *Brachycerus albidentatus* (Brachyceridae) was taken in garlic from Italy. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) was intercepted on various hosts from Costa Rica, Cuba, and Jamaica.

The durra stem borer (*Sesamia critica*) was intercepted in broomcorn from Italy. A banana stalk from Cuba was infested with the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). The West Indian sweet-

potato weevil (*Euscepes batatae*) was found in sweet potato from Brazil and Porto Rico and yam from Brazil. *Cylas turcipennis* (Curculionidae) was intercepted in sweet potato from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT DISEASES

This year, as in previous years, cosmopolitan plant diseases have been collected on plant material arriving at various ports. A few of the more important plant-disease interceptions include citrus canker (*Pseudomonas citri*) on *Citrus sinensis* and *C. grandis from* China; and the black-spot disease (*Phoma citricarpa*) on *Citrus sinensis* from China, Japan, and Spain. Potato-disease interceptions include the skin spot (*Oospora pustulans*) from Belgium, England, Germany, Norway, and Scotland, and powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*) from England, France, Germany, Malta, Norway, and Spain. The bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*) was found in bulbs of Allium, Iris, and Narcissus from the Netherlands and in bulbs of *Muscari comosum* from Italy.

INTERCEPTIONS MADE ON THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

Upon the arrival of the *Graf Zeppelin* from Germany at the United States Navy air station, Lakehurst, N. J., on October 15, 1928, inspectors of the administration made the customary examination of the passengers' baggage, etc., in cooperation with representatives of the Customs Service. No plants or plant products were found in the cargo or in passengers' baggage. However, three bouquets of flowers—roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums—were located in the passengers' quarters, all of which were abandoned for destruction. A careful examination of these flowers resulted in the finding of seven species of insects and two plant diseases, as follows: Chrysanthemum—*Aphis* sp., *Myzus persicae*, Coccinae, *Lecanium* sp., *Thrips tabaci pulla*, eggs and cocoons of a Noctuid; carnation—leaf spot *Heterosporium echinulatum;* rose—*Tritogenaphis sonchi, Typhlocyba rosae,* and leaf and stem disease *Sphaceloma rosarum.*

While these insects and plant diseases may not represent pests new to the United States, they attract interest in that they were among the interceptions made on the occasion of the first lighter-than-air commercial trans-Atlantic voyage.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive

[The numbers in the columns under the headings Cargo, Mail, Baggage, etc., indicate the number of infested or infected importations of plants or plant products. All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AFRICA							
Insects:							
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Phoenix sp.				1		Massachusetts.
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae).	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					California.*
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae)	do	1					Do.*
Dermestid	do	1					Do.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	do	15					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ALGERIA							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	Lavatera maritima (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Aspidiotus heredae (Ivy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Baris picicornis (Curculionidae).	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Do.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine) (leaf).					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).					1	Do.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	do					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf and twig).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine) (leaf).					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).					1	Do.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					5	Pennsylvania.
Platyedra vilella (Gelechiidae).	Lavatera maritima (seed and heads).		1				District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin).					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Do.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Allium cepa (onion)					3	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	do					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	do					1	Do.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Cladosporium carpophilum	Amygdalus persica (peach)					1	Rhode Island.
Fusarium sp.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Penicillium italicum	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Puccinia allii	Allium sativum (garlic) (stem).					1	South Carolina.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
ARGENTINA							
Insects:							
Anisodactylus cupripennis (Carabidae).	Quebracho wood	1					Alabama.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Zea mays (corn)	1					Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus perniciosus (San Jose scale).	Prunus domestica (plum)	4					New York.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)	1					Do.
Atherigona sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Bradycellus sp. (Carabidae)	Vitis ps. (grape)	1					New York.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Pyrus communis (pear)	1					Do.
Cassida sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Vitis p. (grape)	1					Do.
Chrysobothris sp. (Buprestidae).	Quebracho wood	1					Alabama.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Citrus sp. (leaf)					1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ARGENTINA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Clerid	Zea mays (corn)	1					Maryland.
Coccinella anchoralis (Coccinellidae).	Vitis sp. (grape)	1					New York.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Citrus sp. (leaf)					1	Pennsylvania.
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae).	On bag containing shelled corn.	1					Do.
Do	Quebracho wood	1					Alabama.
Do	Zea mays (corn)	2					Pennsylvania.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Orchid				1		Do.
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Do	Cucumis melo (Honey Dew melon).	1					New York.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	do					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1	2	3	California.*
Do	Citrus sp. (leaf)					2	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	1	California.*
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.*
Passandra sp. (Cucujidae)	Quebracho wood	1					Alabama.
Philoscia variegata (isopod)	Orchid				1		Pennsylvania.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					3	Pennsylvania.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Cucumis melo (Honey Dew melon).	1					New York.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Vitis sp. (grape) (stem)	1					Do.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Amygdalus persica (peach)					1	Do.
Pyralid	Zea mays (corn)	1					Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					2	Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	do					2	Massahusetts.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	do					1	Do.
Tenebrionid	Quebracho wood	1					Alabama.
Toxoptera aurantiae (aphid)	Citrus sp. (leaf)					1	Pennsylvania.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Cladosporium sp	Zea mays (corn)	1					Do.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	Zea mays (corn)	1					Pennsylvania.
Gloeosporium sp	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		California.*
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Penicillium sp	Zea Mays (corn)	1					Do.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum potato).					1	Do.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Cassia eremophila		1				District of Columbia.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Palm			1			California.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AUSTRALIA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Curculionid	Ricinocarpus pinifolius		1				District of Columbia
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	In packing about Kentia palm seeds.	1					Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)			1			California.*
AUSTRIA							
Insects:							
Cephennium thoracicum (Scydmaenidae).	In moss and soil around begonia roots.		1				Massachusetts.
Hermannia sp. (mite)	do		1				Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	In soil around dahlia roots		1				Pennsylvania.
Mniophila sp. (Chrysomelidae).	In moss and soil around begonia roots.		1				Massachusetts.
Ortheziola vejdovskyi (Coccidae).	do		1				Do.
Porcellio rathkei (isopod)	do		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Pennsylvania.
AZORES							
Insects:							
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	In trunk containing dasheens, limes, and soil.			1			Rhode Island.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae).	Brassica rapa (white radish turnip).					1	Pennsylvania.
Codiosoma spadix (Curculionidae).	Colocasia esculenta (dasheen).			1			Massachusetts.
Diaspis bromeliae (Coccidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Rhode Island.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limetta (sweet lime)			2			Massachusetts.
Do	do			1			Rhode Island.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1			Massachusetts.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (tree).			1			Rhode Island.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			[illegible]			Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Colocasia esculenta (dasheen).			1			Do.
Targionia bromeliae (Coccidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple)					1	New York.
Do	do	1					Rhode Island.
BAHAMAS							
Insects:							
Aleuroplatus sp. (whitefly)	Leaves				1		Florida.*
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1	1		Do.*
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Achras sapota (sapodilla)			2			Do.*
Cecidomyiid	Leaves			1			New York.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Benzoin aestivale (spicebush).			1			Florida.*
Cycloptilum trigonipalpum (Gryllidae).	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (boll).			1			New York.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Florida.*
Gelechiid	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					New York.
Heliothis obsoleta (corn ear worm).	do	2					Do.
Heliothis virescens (Noctuidae).	do	1					Do.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	do	4					Do.
Howardia biclavis (mining scale).	Achras sapota (sapodilla)			1			Florida.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1		Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BAHAMAS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Noctuid	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	2					New York.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1		Florida.*
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					New York.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Benzoin aestivale (spicebush).			1			Florida.*
Do	Coffea sp. (coffee)			1			Do.*
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)				1		Do.*
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Coccidae).	Benzoin aestivale (spicebush).			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					New York.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)				1		Florida.*
Diseases:							
Melanconium sacchari	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			1			Do.*
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	do			1			Do.*
BARBADOS							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	Palm				1		Florida.*
Epipaschiinae (Pyralidae)	Among small dried beans		1				Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes hawaiiensis (Coccidae).	Unknown fruit			1			New York.
Morganella longispina (Coccidae).	do			1			Do.
Oecophorid	Cassava flour		1				Pennsylvania.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Palm				1		Florida.*
BELGIAN CONGO							
Insects:							
Oiethreutid	Zea mays (corn)					1	Pennsylvania.
Termitid (termite)	do					1	Do.
BELGIUM							
Insects:							
Agromyza sp. (Agromyzidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	Echeveria peruviana minor		1				District of Columbia.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Stapelia decora		1				Do.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Pyrus communis (pear) (cutting).			1			New York.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (turnip gall weevil).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Maryland.
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Ariocarpus kotschubeyanus.		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Cattleya falco (orchid)	1					Do.
Entomobryid	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Ribes sp. (currant) (dry)	1					California.*
Gracilaria azaleella (azalea leaf-miner).	Azalea sp	1					District of Columbia.
Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis (greenhouse thrips).	Euphorbia gardeiefolia		1				Do.
Do	Euphorbia similis		1				Do.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Aspidistra sp. (plant)				1		Pennsylvania.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	South Carolina.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					2	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BELGIUM—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae).	Cymbidium guillemot (plant).	1					District of Columbia.
Noctuid	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	South Carolina.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (seed) (restricted bagging).	1					Maryland.
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Platynus sp. (Carabidae)	In a box of geranium, pine, and violets.			1			New York.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Epiphyllum sp.		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Leuchtenbergia principis		1				Do.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae).	Allium cepa (onion)					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	Beta vulgaris (beet)					1	Do.
Do	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	South Carolina.
Do	In vegetable débris					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Tritogenaphis sp. (aphid)	Cichorium endivia (endive).	1					New York.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	....do					9	Florida.*
Do	....do					1	Louisiana.
Do	....do					3	South Carolina.
Fusarium sp.	Dahlia sp. (root)		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					5	Florida.*
Do	....do					1	South Carolina.
Oospora pustulans	....do					1	Do.
Peronospora parasitica	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower).					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Sclerotinia libertiana	Daucus carota (carrot) (root).					1	Do.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					5	Florida.*
BERMUDA							
Insects:							
Agromyzid	Brassica oleracea acephala (kale).	2					New York.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat).			1			Do.
Do	Eugenia uniflora (Surinam cherry).			1			Do.
Anchonus sp. (Curculionidae).	In package with sea shells		1				District of Columbia.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bloom)		2				Pennsylvania.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily)		1				Do.
Do	Nerium oleander (oleander).		1				Do.
Aulacaspis pentagona (West Indian peach scale).	Sedum sp. (plant)			1			New York.
Autographa sp. (Noctuidae)	Brassica oleracea acephala (kale).	4					Do.
Baccha sp. (Syrphidae)	Lilium giganteum (leaf)		1				Pennsylvania.
Blastobasid	Cycas revoluta (sago cycas) (seed).			1			New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BERMUDA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ceroplastes floridensis (Florida wax scale).	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat) (foliage).		1				New York.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Carica papaya (papaya)			1			Do.
Hymenia fascialis (Pyralidae).	Beta vulgaris (beet)	1					Do.
Morganella longispina (Coccidae).	Carica papaya (papaya)			1			Do.
Do	Nerium oleander (oleander).			1			Do.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Noctuid	Brassica oleracea acephala (kale).	2					New York.
Oribata sp. (mite)	In package with sea shells		1				District of Columbia.
Orthezia insignis (greenhouse orthezia).	Palm		1				Massachusetts.
Orthomorpha coarctata (myriapod).	Apium graveolens (celery)	1					New York.
Oryctini (Scarabaeidae)	Soil			1			Do.
Pangaeus sp. (Cydnidae)	In soil used as packing for Bryophyllum.			1			Do.
Phlyctaenia rubigalis (Pyralidae).	Apium graveolens (celery)	1					Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Cortaderia argentea (pampas grass).			1			Do.
Plusia sp. (Noctuidae)	Brassica oleracea acephala (kale).	1					Do.
Ponera sp. (ant)	In package with sea shells		1				District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Nerium oleander (oleander).		1				Pennsylvania.
Rhopalosiphum sp. (aphid)	Brassica oleracea acephala (kale).	1					New York.
Saissetia nigra (Coccidae)	Poinsettia pulcherrima (poinsettia).		1				Pennsylvania.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	Apium graveolens (celery)	1					New York.
Tineid	Cycas revoluta (sago cycas) (seed).			1			Do.
BRAZIL							
Insects:							
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	On bag of coffee	1					Washington.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Acacia sp. (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Bean					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Do	Palm				1		Pennsylvania.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	7					California.*
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweet-potato weevil).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					2	Louisiana.
Do	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					2	Pennsylvania.
Ischnaspis longirostris (thread scale).	Ornamental plant				1		Washington.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	2	California.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Do	do					2	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do			1			New York.
Do	do					3	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	do					1	Do.
Olethreutid	Araucaria seed		1				District of Columbia.
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Palm				1		Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Citicica nut	1					New York.
Pinnaspis buxi (Coccidae)	Ornamental plant				1		Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BRAZIL—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	On bag of coffee	1					Washington.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus nipae (coconut mealybug).	Palm				1		Do.
Pyralid	Zea mays (corn)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Syrphid	do					1	Do.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					6	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Cercospora apii	Apium graveolens (celery)					1	New York.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					4	Florida.*
Phomopsis citri	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).					1	Florida.*
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.*
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					4	Florida.*
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Insects:							
Agrotis sp. (Noctuidae)	Sedum spathulifolium			1			Washington.
Cecidomyiid	In soil around perennial plants.	1					Pennsylvania.
Chionaspis euonymi (euonymus scale).	Euonymus sp				1		Washington.
Entomobryid (Collembola)	In soil around perennial plants.	1					Pennsylvania.
Lecanium coryli (Coccidae)	Salix discolor (pussy willow).		1				Washington.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	In soil around perennial plants.	1					Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Tuberculariа sp	Lilac shrub				1		Washington.
BRITISH GUIANA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus excisus (Coccidae)	Citrus limonia (lemon)				1		Pennsylvania.
Psalis americana (earwig)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon) (leaf).				1		Do.
BRITISH HONDURAS							
Insects:							
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale)	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Alabama.
Solenopsis geminata (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
BRITISH WEST AFRICA							
Insects:							
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BRITISH WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Monomorium pharaonis Pharaoh's ant).	Bryophyllum sp		1				Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	Zingiber officinale (ginger)		1				Michigan.
Tortricid	do		1				Do.
BURMA							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
CANADA							
Insects:							
Acronycta sp. (Noctuidae)	Cactaceae			1			Michigan.
Adelges sp. (aphid)	Picea alba (white spruce)			1			Do.
Aphis hederae (aphid)	Hedera sp. (ivy)			1			Do.
Aspidiotus britannicus (Coccidae).	Ilex sp. (holly)	1	1				California.*
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Palm			1			Michigan.
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis (Coccidae).	Prunus domestica (plum)			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Dracaena sp			1			Do.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Hedera sp. (ivy) (plant)		1				District of Columbia.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Do	Unknown leaves			1			Michigan.
Eumerus strigatus (lesser bulb fly).	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Azalea sp			1			Washington.
Lecanium corni (Coccidae)	Acer sp. (maple)			1			Michigan.
Do	Cornus sp	1					Do.
Do	Prunus domestica (plum)			1			Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Buxus sp. (box)			1			Do.
Macrocheles sp. (mite)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Myzus sp. (aphid)	Calla lily			1			Massachusetts.
Onychiurus sp. (Collembola).	Azalea sp			1			Washington.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Michigan.
Phenacoccus sp. (Coccidae)	Hedera sp. (ivy)			1			Do.
Phlyctaenia rubigalis (Pyralidae).	Cyclamen sp			1			Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Cornus sp	1					Do.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Coleus sp			1			Do.
Do	Myrtus communis (true myrtle).			1			Do.
Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn borer).	Zea mays (sweet corn)			1			Do.
Do	Zea mays (corn)			1			Do.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Gladiolus sp. (bulb)			1			Michigan.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Fern			3			Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Hydrangea sp			1			Michigan.
Syrphid	Brassica rapa (turnip)					2	Pennsylvania.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	Delphinium sp			1			Michigan.
Tineid	Juniperus sp. (juniper)			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CANADA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tomocerus flavescens (Collembola).	Azalea sp.			1			Washington.
Trialeurodes vaporariorum (greenhouse whitefly).	Potted plant			1			Michigan.
Do	Solanum sp.			1			Do.
Walshomyia juniperina (Cecidomyiidae).	Juniperus sp. (juniper)			1			Do.
Diseases:							
Ascochyta pisi	Pisum sativum (pea)		1				Do.
Fusarium sp.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Gymnosporangium sp.	Unknown			1			Michigan.
Puccinia malvacearum	Althaea rosea (hollyhock)			1			Do.
Uromyces caryophyllinus	Dianthus sp. (carnation) (leaf).	1					Do.
Do	Dianthus sp. (carnation)	1					Do.
CANAL ZONE							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Do.*
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Washington.
Aulacaspis pentagona (West Indian peach scale).	Carica papaya (papaya)					1	South Carolina.
Bactridium sp. (Monotomidae).	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (boll).		1				Pennsylvania.
Camponotus maculatus var. (ant).	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	do					1	Do.*
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Codiaeum sp. (croton) (leaf).		1				Louisiana.
Corimelaena sp. (Cydnidae)	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Gryllinae (Gryllidae)	do	1					Do.
Heilipus sp. (Curculionidae)	Persea americana (avocado).				1		Pennsylvania.
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			California.*
Hoplosphyrum aztecum (Gryllidae).	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1		1	California.*
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)			1		4	Do.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	Citrus grandis (pomelo)					1	Oregon.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)				1	1	South Carolina.
Do	do					1	Washington.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).				1		California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			4	2	8	Do.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			California.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Louisiana.
Myochrous melancholicus (Chrysomelidae).	In package with pineapple slips.		1				District of Columbia.
Neoponera villosa (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			California.*
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Among potatoes					1	Pennsylvania.*
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	In package with pineapple slips.		1				District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CANAL ZONE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	California.*
Do	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			3			Do.*
Pseudococcus comstocki (Coccidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Pseudomyrma sp. (ant)	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Pulvinaria psidii (Coccidae).	Chrysophyllum cainito (star-apple) (plant).	1					California.*
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	South Carolina.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Mentha sp. (mint)			1			California.*
Scolytid	Palm (seed)			1			Do.*
Stenoma sp. (Stenomidae)	Persea americana (avocado).					1	Do.*
Tineid	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (slip).		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Diplodia natalensis	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	California.*
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus limonia (lemon)					2	Pennsylvania.
Phomopsis citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	California.*
Phyllosticta sp.	Dracaena sp.		1				Louisiana.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Rosellinia sp.	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	South Carolina.
CANARY ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Aonidia lauri (Coccidae)	Laurus sp. (sweetbay)					1	Florida.*
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Juniperus cedrus (berry)		1				District of Columbia.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	do					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	do					1	Do.
Silvanus signatus (Cucujidae).	do					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	do					1	Do.
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Musa sp. (banana)					1	Do.
Fusarium sp.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Phyllachora sp.	Laurus sp. (sweetbay)					1	Florida.*
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Onion débris					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Massachusetts.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Onion débris					1	Pennsylvania.
CENTRAL AMERICA							
Insects:							
Alegoria dilatata (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	3					Do.*
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae).	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					Do.*
Discocephala humilis (Pentatomidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	2					Do.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	10					Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			Do.*
Leptostylus sp. (Cerambycidae).	Sapindus sp. (seed pod)			1			Do.*
Paleococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CENTRAL AMERICA—Contd.							
Insects—Continued.							
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidæ).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			California.*
Tenebrionid	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Diseases:							
Gloeosporium musarum	do	1					Do.*
CEYLON							
Insects:							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Tephrosia candida		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Tephrosia vogelii (seed)		1				Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					California.*
Pachymerus gonager (Bruchidae).	Legume (seed)		1				Do.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Crotalaria anagyroides		1				District of Columbia.
CHILE							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus camelliae (greedy scale).	Desfontainia spinosa			1			California.*
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Pyrus sp. (pear)	1					New York.
Eriopis connexa (Coccinellidae).	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Do.
Gryllus sp. (Gryllidae)	In packing of Honey Dew melon.	1					Do.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Noctuid	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Olethreutid	Amygdalus persica (peach)	1					Do.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Louisiana.
Do	do					3	South Carolina.
Porcellionides pruinosus (isopod).	Cucumis melo (Honey Dew melon).	1					New York.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Desfontainia spinosa			1			California.*
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato)					1	Florida.*
Aspergillaceae	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Aspergillus niger	do	1					Do.
Cephalobus sp.	do	1					Do.
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Vitis sp. (grape)	1					Do.
Fusarium sp.	Cucumis melo (Honey Dew melon).	1					Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Penicillium sp.	Allium cepa (onion)	7					New York.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Rhizopus nigricans	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Rhizopus sp.	do	1					Do.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
CHINA							
Insects:							
Agromyzid	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	1					New York.
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	Canna sp. (tuber)			1			Washington.
Do	Sagittaria sagittifolia (water chestnut).	1					Do.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	1					New York.
Do	Pueraria thunbergiana (kudzu).	1					Do.
Do	Vegetables					1	Washington.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2		3			California.*
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	2		1			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Albizzia julibrissin	----	1	----	----	----	North Dakota.*
Do	Legume (seed)	----	----	1	----	----	California.*
Ceroplastes sp. (Coccidae)	Undetermined plant	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Chionaspis euonymi (euonymus scale).	Euonymus sp	----	----	----	2	----	Washington.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2	----	----	----	1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	----	----	2	----	1	Do.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Curculionid	In package of bulbs and living plants.	----	1	----	----	----	Massachusetts.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).	----	----	1	----	----	California.*
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	Pueraria thunbergiana (kudzu).	1	----	----	----	----	Massachusetts.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Arachis hypogaea (peanut).	1	----	1	----	----	California.*
Do	Bean	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Do	Capsicum annuum (pepper).	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Eurytoma sp. (Eurytomidae).	Ephedra sp	----	1	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	1	----	4	----	1	California.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	2	----	----	California.*
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Vegetables	1	----	----	----	----	Washington.
Isotoma sp. (Collembola)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1	----	----	----	----	Massachusetts.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Michigan.
Do	Zingiber officinale (ginger)	1	----	----	----	----	Massachusetts.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2	----	2	----	5	California.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	California.*
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Coccidae).	Euonymus sp	----	----	----	1	----	Washington.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2	----	2	----	1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Monomorium destructor (ant).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1	----	----	----	----	Massachusetts.
Onychiurus sp. (Collembola).	Zingiber officinale (ginger)	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	3	----	3	----	1	California.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	California.*
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	1	----	5	----	3	Do.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Washington.
Pentalonia sp. (aphid)	Caladium sp	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Castanea sp	----	1	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Washington.
Phyllotreta sp. (Chrysomelidae).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1	----	----	----	----	California.*
Popillia sp. (Scarabaeidae)	In bag of Ulmus pumila seed.	----	1	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Porcellio scaber (isopod)	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	1	----	----	----	----	Oregon.
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	1	----	2	----	1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Palm				1		Washington.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Lilium sp		1				District of Columbia.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Lilium sp. (bulb)	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Sagittaria sagittifolia (water chestnut).	1					Do.
Di[illegible]							
Diplodia sp	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	1					New York.
Gloeosporium sp	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			California.*
Phoma citricarpa	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Washington.
Pseudomonas citri	Citrus grandis (pomelo)	2		1		1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Do.*
Do	do					1	Washington.
Rhizopus nigricans	Pueraria thunbergiana (kudzu).	1					New York.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus grandis (pomelo)					1	Washington.
COLOMBIA							
Insects:							
Diaspis boisduvalli (Boisduval's scale).	Pangana (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Zea mays (corn)	1					New York.
Gelechiid	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					1	Pennsylvania.
Hister sp. (Histeridae)	do					1	Do.
Scolytid	do					1	Do.
Tineid	do					1	Do.
COSTA RICA							
Insects:							
Aegithus meridionalis (Erotylidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	2					California.*
Alegoria dilatata (Tenebrionidae).	do	41					Do.*
Do	do	1					Louisiana.
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus black fly).	Citrus sp					1	California.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	Eugenia malaccensis				1		Louisiana.
Araeoschizus armatus (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	70					Do.*
Canthon sp. (Scarabaeidae)	do	2					Do.*
Carabid	do	2					Do.*
Ceramidia scintillocollaris (Syntomidae).	do	22					Do.*
Chirida sp. (Chrysomelidae)	do	3					Do.*
Chrysomelid	do	11					Do.*
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus sp		1				New York.
Chrysomphalus scutiformis (Coccidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Coccinellid	do	3					Do.*
Corynomalus sp. (Endomychidae).	do	2					Do.*
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	2					Do.*
Cucujid	do	1					Do.*
Curculionid	do	1					Do.*
Dermestid	do	5					Do.*
Diabrotica sp. (Chrysomelidae).	do	2					Do.*
Dialeurodes citrifolii (cloudy-winged white fly).	Citrus sp		1				New York.
Dinocoris tripterus (Pentatomidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Dinocoris sp. (Pentatomidae).	do	1					Do.*
Discocephala dilatata (Pentatomidae).	do	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
COSTA RICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Discocephala humilis (Pentatomidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	45					California.*
Discocephala sp. (Pentatomidae).	do	1					Do.*
Dysdercus albidiventris (Pyrrhocoridae).	do	1					Do.*
Edessa sp. (Pentatomidae)	do	1					Do.*
Elaterid	do	2					Do.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Pimento	1					Do.*
Do	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	7					Do.*
Erotylid	Musa sp. (banana)	2					Do.*
Gryllid	do	4					Do.*
Homoeocera sp	do	1					Do.*
Labidurid	do	4					Do.*
Lampyrid	do	2					Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1	1	Do.*
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					4	Do.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				3	3	Do.*
Do	do					4	Florida.*
Do	do					3	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sp.		1				New York.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	California.*
Lycaenid	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Mesomphalia punicea elegans (Chrysomelidae).	do	1					Do.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	do	49					Do.*
Neoponera villosa (ant)	do	32					Do.*
Neoponera sp. (ant)	do	5					Do.*
Odontomachus sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Pentatomid	Musa sp. (banana)	6					California.*
Platydema sp. (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					New York.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple)	1					California.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Pterostichus sp. (Carabidae)	do	1					Do.*
Saurita nigripalpia costaricae (Amatidae).	do	2					Do.*
Syrphid	do	1					Do.*
Telephanus brontoides (Cucujidae).	do	5					Do.*
Tenebrionid	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					New York.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	19					California.*
Tenebroides sp. (Ostomidae).	do	4					Do.*
Tettigoniid	do	2					Do.*
Thecla sp. (Lycaenidae)	Ananas sativus (pineapple)	1					New York.
Diseases:							
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Penicillium sp.	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Louisiana.
CUBA							
Insects:							
Agromyzid	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus black fly).	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).			2			Florida.*
Aleurothrixus howardi (woolly white fly).	Citrus sinensis (orange)		2				Do.*
Anastrepha fraterculus (West Indian fruit fly).	Mangifera indica (mango)					1	Do.*
Do	Psidium guajava (guava)			2			Do.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	In soil and packing around grass.		1				District of Columbia.
Aphodius sp. (Scarabaeidae)	In soil around grass		1				Do.
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			48	1		Florida.*
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (In R. R. car).						Florida.*
Do	Nerium oleander (oleander).			1			Do.*
Do	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Do.*
Do	Roystonea regia (royal palm) (fruit).		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			2			Florida.*
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Do.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			California.*
Do	do			14			Florida.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus spinosus (Coccidae).	Lucuma nervosa (canistel).			1			Florida.*
Asterolecanium miliaris longum (Coccidae).	Bamboo			2			Do.*
Blastobasid	Dioscorea sp. (yam)			1			New York.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Lysiloma spp		1				District of Columbia.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Cecidomyiid	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Do.
Cerotoma ruficornis (Chrysomelidae).	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					New York.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (Mandarin).			1			Louisiana.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1		1	Florida.*
Chironomid	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (top).					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2			Florida.*
Do	do				2		Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)			1			Florida.*
Do	Palm				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			1			Florida.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Massachusetts.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			1			Florida.*
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	Gardenia sp			2			Do.*
Do	Jasminum sp. (jasmine)				2		Do.*
Cosmopolites sordidus (banana root borer).	Musa sp. (banana) (stalk)	2					Virginia.
Cryptarcha sp. (Nitidulidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Massachusetts.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					2	Florida.*
Cynedesmus sp. (myriapod)	Bulbs			1			Porto Rico.
Dialeurodes citrifolii (cloudy-winged white fly).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Florida.*
Diaphania hyalinata (melon worm).	Cucurbita maxima (squash).	2					Louisiana.
Do	do	2					New York.
Diaphania nitidalis (pickle worm).	Cucumis sativus (cucumber).	5					Do.
Do	Cucurbita maxima (squash).	4					Do.
Diaphania sp. (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					Louisiana.
Do	do	1					New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Diaphania sp. (Pyralidae)	Cucum's sativus (cucumber).	3					New York.
Do	Cucurbita maxima (squash).	9					Louisiana.
Do	do	23					New York.
Do	On paper wrapper around squash.	1					Do.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			9			Florida.*
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Diatraea saccharalis (sugarcane borer).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			9	2		Florida.*
Do	do	1			1		Massachusetts.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	do			1			Florida.*
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Dolichoderus bispinosus (ant).	Persea americana (avocado).	1					New York.
Doru lineare (earwig)	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					Do.
Do	Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	1					Do.
Dysdercus mimus (Pyrrhocoridae).	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					Do.
Echinolaelaps sp. (mite)	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Empoasca sp. (Cicadellidae)	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					New York.
Entomobrya cubensis (Collembola).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	3					Pennsylvania.
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	do				1		Do.
Eristalis sp. (Syrphidae)	Musa sp. (banana) (stalk)	1					Virginia.
Etiella zinckenella (Pyralidae).	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	74					New York.
Etiella sp. (Pyralidae)	do	1					Do.
Europs sp. (Monotomidae)	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Euxesta annonae (Ortalidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Massachusetts.
Euxesta notata (Ortalidae)	Solanum melongena (eggplant).	1					New York.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado).	1					Do.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					Do.
Do	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	2					Massachusetts.
Frankliniella melanommatus (thrips).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Florida.*
Frankliniella sp. (thrips)	do	1					Do.*
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)			1			Do.*
Gelechiid	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					New York.
Hedylepta sp. (Pyralidae)	do	1					Do.
Heliothis obsoleta (corn ear worm).	do	1					Do.
Heliothis virescens (Noctuidae).	Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	1					Louisiana.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	Cucurbita maxima (squash).	1					New York.
Do	Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	1					Do.
Do	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	11					Do.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					Do.
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			2			Florida.*
Do	Poinciana regia (royal poinciana).			1			Do.*
Howardia biclavis (mining scale).	Jasminum sp. (jasmine)			1			Do.*
Do	Mammea americana (mamey).					1	New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ischnaspis longirostris (thread scale).	Palm				1		Pennsylvania.
Laelaps sp. (mite)	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	do			1			Florida.*
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	California.*
Do	do			1		4	Florida.*
Do	do	1					Illinois.
Do	do	3				3	Massachusetts.
Do	do	1					Missouri.
Do	do				5	1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1		1	Florida.*
Do	Citrus medica (citron)			1			Louisiana.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		2	3		2	Florida.*
Do	do			1		1	Louisiana.
Do	do				5	3	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	Citrus sp.			1			Louisiana.
Lepidosaphes gloverii	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					2	Florida.*
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (Mandarin).			1			Louisiana.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2			Florida.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes hawaiiensis (Coccidae).	Lucuma nervosa (canistel)			1			Florida*.
Leptothrips sp. (thrips)	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			2			Do*.
Ligyrus tumulosus (Scarabaeidae).	Capsicum annuum (pepper) (green).	1					Louisiana.
Loxostege sp. (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					New York.
Maruca testulalis (bean pod borer).	On hamper containing Lima beans.	1					Do.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	72					Do.
Do	Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	1					Do.
Maruca sp. (Pyralidae)	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					Do.
Metamasius hemipterus (West Indian sugarcane borer).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Pennsylvania.
Monocrepidius sp. (Elateridae).	Solanum melongena (eggplant).	1					Louisiana.
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).					1	Pennsylvania.
Myrmelachista rogeri (ant)	do				1		Do.
Noctuid	Capsicum annuum (pepper).	4					Louisiana.
Do	do	2					New York.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					Do.
Oleiferentid	do	1					Do.
Ortalid	Musa sp. (banana) (stalk)	1					Virginia.
Palaeopus sp. (Curculionidae).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)			1			New York.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			Florida.*
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	California.*
Do	do			1		1	Florida*.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Do.*
Do	do			1		1	Louisiana.
Do	do				1	1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			1			Florida.*
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1		Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus sp.			1			Louisiana.
Pheidole megacephala (ant)	Ananas sativus (pineapple)	1					Pennsylvania.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Banana débris	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Leaf		1				Florida.*
Do	Solanum melongena (eggplant).	1					New York.
Phenacoccus sp. (Coccidae)	Leaf		1				Florida.*
Phlyctaenia sp. (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (vegetable pear).	1					Louisiana.
Do	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					New York.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Ananas sativus (pineapple)	1					Louisiana.
Do	Malpighia glabra (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Mammea americana (mamey) (seed).			1			Porto Rico.
Do	On paper around pineapple.	1					New York.
Do	On pineapple crate	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					New York.
Platynus sp. (Carabidae)	In soil around grass		1				District of Columbia.
Porcellionides pruinosus (isopod).	Cucumis sativus (cucumber).	1					New York.
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					Do.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Ananas sativus (pineapple)	1					Pennsylvania.
Psalis americana (earwig)	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (top).					1	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	do				4		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				Florida.*
Do	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			California.*
Do	Codiaeum sp. (croton)			1	1		Florida.*
Do	Lucuma nervosa (canistel)			1			Do.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)			1			Do.*
Do	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			1			Do.*
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Coccidae).	Jasminum sp. (jasmine)			1			Do.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus adonidum (long-tailed mealybug).	Codiaeum sp. (croton)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Florida.*
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Illinois.
Do	do	6					Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do	3					New York.
Do	do	1					Ohio.*
Do	do	3			1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (top).					1	Do.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					New York.
Do	Dioscorea sp. (yam)			1			Florida.*
Do	do			1			New York.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Florida.*
Pseudococcus nipae (coconut mealybug).	Roystonea regia (royal palm).			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus sacchari (Cockerell).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Massachusetts.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Ananas sativus (pineapple).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin).					2	Do.
Pulvinaria psidii (Coccidae)	Gardenia florida (Cape jasmine).			1			Florida.*
Pulvinaria sp. (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.*
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Cucurbita maxima (squash).	1					Louisiana.
Do	do	2					New York.
Pyroderces sp. (Cosmopterygidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	4					Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Bulb			1			Porto Rico.
Rhyphus sp. (Rhyphidae)	Bagasse	1					Pennsylvania.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					New York.
Scolytid	Banana débris	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Inodes causiarum (palm)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					New York.
Selenophorus pyritosus (Carabidae).	In crate of Lima beans	1					Do.
Silvanus sp. (Cucujidae)	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			1			Florida.*
Spermophagus sp. (Bruchidae).	Caesalpina bijuga (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Swammerdamella sp. (Scatopsidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Do.
Targionia sacchari (Coccidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Do.
Targionia sp. (Coccidae)	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Do.
Telephanus pallidulus (Cucujidae).	Bananas débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	1					Do.
Tetramorium guineense (ant).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	2					Massachusetts.
Tineid	Banana leaf débris	3					Pennsylvania.
Do	Banana débris	1					Do.
Tortricid	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					New York.
Trialeurodes floridensis (guave whitefly).	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Florida.*
Trionymus sacchari (Coccidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane) (cutting).		1				District of Columbia.
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	Opizia stolonifera (Acapulco grass).		1				Do.
Veronicella sp. (Mollusca)	Capsicum annuum (pepper).	1					New York.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					5	Florida.*
Aspergillus flavus	Bobug tree (seed pod)			1			Do.*
Capnodium sp.	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)	1					New York.
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Persea americana (avocado).	1					Do.
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Colletotrichum phomoides	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					New York.
Colletotrichum sp.	Euphorbia lactea		1				California.*
Do	Persea americana (avocado).	1					New York.
Diplodia cacaoicola	do	2					Do.
Diplodia natalensis	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Florida.*
Fusarium sp.	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Glomerella cingulata	Persea americana (avocado).	1					New York.
Melanconium sacchari	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).		1				Florida.*
Mucor sp.	Persea americana (avocado).				1		Pennsylvania.
Pestalozzia sp.	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Florida.*
Phomopsis citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1		Pennsylvania.
Rhizopus nigricans	Bobug tree (seed pod)			1			Florida.*
Rhizopus sp.	Cucumis sativus (cucumber).	1					New York.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				Florida.*
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CURACAO							
Insects:							
Anastrepha serpentina (Trypetidae).	Achras sapota (nispero)			1			Porto Rico.
CYPRUS							
Insects:							
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae).	Ceratonia siliqua (carob)	1					New York.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	do	1					Do.
Julus sp. (myriapod)	In soil on grape cuttings		1				Do.
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	do		1				Do.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Insects:							
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	In soil around ivy plants		1				Pennsylvania.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Corylus avellana (filbert)		1				Do.
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Do.
Brachyrhinus sulcatus (Curculionidae).	In soil around ivy plants		1				Do.
Cantharis sp. (Cantharidae)	do		1				Do.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Prunus sp. (stem)		1				District of Columbia.
Harpalini (Carabidae)	In soil around ivy plants		1				Pennsylvania.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).		1				Do.
Hypera sp. (Curculionidae)	Secale cereale (rye) (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Malus sp. (cutting)		1				Do.
Do	Malus sp. (stem)		1				Do.
Leptothorax sp. (ant)	In soil and sphagnum moss used as packing for carnation plants.		1				Pennsylvania.
Limonius pilosis (Elateridae).	do		1				Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	On stem of plant		1				Do.
Rhyparochromus antennatus (Lygaeidae).	In soil and sphagnum moss used as packing for carnation plants.		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).		1				Do.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Do.
DENMARK							
Insects:							
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Juniperus sabina (savin) (fruit).		1				District of Columbia.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Aspidistra sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Massachusetts.
Isotoma sp. (Collembola)	Carrot débris					1	Pennsylvania.
Phenacoccus aceris (Coccidae).	Ribes sp. (gooseberry) (plant).		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Massachusetts.
Septoria petroselini apii	Apium graveolens (celery)					1	New York.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				California.°
DOMINICA							
Insects:							
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	do	1					Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	do	1					Do.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	do	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)					1	Florida.*
Calendra sp. (Curculionidae).	Musa paradisiaca (plantain).	1					Porto Rico.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	In hold of ship with refuse						Do.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus sinensis (orange)	1					New York.
Coccus mangiferae (Coccidae).	Unknown leaf			1			Do.
Cyclocephala notata (Scarabaeidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Porto Rico.
Cyclocephala spp. (Scarabaeidae).	In hold of ship						Do.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Pennyslvania.
Diabrotica graminea (Chrysomelidae).	In hold of ship						Porto Rico.
Diaphania sp. (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					New York.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Porto Rico.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					California.*
Etiella zinckenella (Pyralidae).	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).	2					New York.
Heliothis virescens (Noctuidae).	do	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).				1		Florida.*
Monocrepidius sp. (Elateridae).	In hold of ship						Porto Rico.
Myelois atristrigella (Pyralidae).	Bayahonda seeds		1				Do.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (cotton-seed).			1			New York.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Xanthosoma sp. (malanga).			1			Porto Rico.
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae).	Citrus sp. (plant)			1			New York.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					Do.
Pyroderces sp. (Cosmopterygidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Porto Rico.
Pyrophorus sp. (Elateridae).	In hold of ship						Do.
Tetramorium guineense (ant).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Do.
Thonalmus sp. (Lycidae)	In hold of ship						Do.
DUTCH GUIANA							
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Fusarium sp.	do					1	Do.*
EAST AFRICA							
Insects:							
Oiethreutid	Monarda sp		1/				District of Columbia.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					5	Pennsylvania.
Rhyncolus sp. (Curculionidae).	Herbarium specimens	1					District of Columbia.
ECUADOR							
Insects:							
Coccus elongatus (Coccidae).	Caladium type				1		South Carolina.
Coccus sp. (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean)	2					California.*
Ischnaspis longirostris (thread scale).	Palm				1		South Carolina.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
EGYPT							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Palm (plant)				1		Pennsylvania.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Lens esculenta (lentil)					1	California.*
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	South Carolina.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	New York.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	Palm				1		Do.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus lominia (lemon)					1	Do.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae).	do					1	Massachusetts.
Curculionid	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae).	Potato débris					1	Do.
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	Shrub			1			New York.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Potato débris					1	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (cotton-seed).	1					New York.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuperosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					2	South Carolina.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Do.
Syrphid	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Tetramorium guineense (ant).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	do					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Aspergillus niger	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
ENGLAND							
Insects:							
Acrotrichis intermedia (Ptiliidae).	In soil around roots of chrysanthemum plants.		1				Pennsylvania.
Agriolimax agrestis (Mollusca).	Allium porrum (leek)					1	Do.
Do	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Do.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)		1				Massachusetts.
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	Primula sp. (primrose) (root).		1				Pennsylvania.
Agromyzid	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Louisiana.
Do	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Brassica rapa (turnip)					2	Do.
Do	Onion débris					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Aleyrodes azaleae (whitefly)	Azalea boothii	1					District of Columbia.
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Anthomyiid	do					1	Do.
Anuraphis tuliparum (aphid)	Iris mirza		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Iris sp. (leaf)		1				Do.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	Trifolium sp. (clover)		1				New York.
Armadillidium vulgare (isopod).	In soil		1				Illinois.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale)	Kentia sp. (palm)				1		Washington.
Do	Palm				1		Massachusetts.
Do	Phoenix sp. (leaf)				1		Do.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Nepenthes dicksoniana	1					District of Columbia.
Athous haemorrhoidalis (Elateridae).	In root of grass (sod)		1				Do.
Athous sp. (Elateridae)	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.
Do	Primula sp. (primrose)		1				New York.
Baccha sp. (Syrphidae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	With packing of chestnuts, walnuts, and pears.		1				New York.
Bregmatothrips iridis (thrips).	Iris jenkinsii (leaf)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Iris sp.		1				Do.
Capitophorus rosarum (aphid).	Ivy		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)		1				Do.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Pennsylvania.
Cavariella capreae (aphid)	Ivy		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)		1				Do.
Ceratophis lataniae (aphid)	Cypripedium bellatulum (ladyslipper).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Laeliocattleya miranda (orchid).	1					Do.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (turnip gall weevil).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					21	Pennsylvania.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae).	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					7	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	In galls on turnips					1	Do.
Chionaspis salicis (Coccidae).	Salix cinerea tricolor	1					District of Columbia.
Chironomid	In soil around roots of chrysanthemum plants.		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Kniphofia multiflora	1					District of Columbia.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				Michigan.
Do	Ilex sp. (leaf)	1					District of Columbia.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Nepenthes mastersiana	1					Do.
Do	Nepenthes sp.	1					Do.
Do	Nepeta glechoma (cutting and leaf).			1			New York.
Do	Pileostegia viburnoides (plant).	1					District of Columbia.
Coccinella trifasciata (Coccinellidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Massachusetts.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Cypripedium King Arthur (orchid).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Hedera sp. (ivy)	1					Do.
Do	Laurus sp. (bay) (leaf)				2		Massachusetts.
Do	Laurus sp. (bay) (tree)				1		Do.
Do	Laurus sp. (bay)				2		Do.
Do	Nepenthes formosa	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Ricinus communis (castor-bean).				2		Massachusetts.
Cochlicopa lubrica (Mollusca).	In soil around chrysanthemum plants.		1				Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Curculionid	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower).					1	Pennsylvania.
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae)	Nicotiana tabacum (tobacco).	1					Maryland.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Sophrolaeliocattleya sp. (plant).	1					District of Columbia
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Cymbidium sp. (orchid) (leaf).	1					Do.
Emphytus cinctus (sawfly)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Connecticut.*
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.*
Entomobryid (Collembola)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	Daucus carota (carrot)					1	Pennsylvania.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Aspidistra sp.				1		Massachusetts.
Do	Aspidistra sp. (plant)				2		Pennsylvania.
Do	Aspidistra sp.				1		Washington.
Histiostoma gracilipes (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					4	Do.
Hylemyia cilicrura (seed-corn maggot).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					4	Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					2	Do.
Do	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	New York.
Do	do					14	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	In stores on ship						Pennsylvania.
Illinoia solanifolii (aphid)	Lactuca sativa (lettuce)					1	Do.
Isotoma olivacea (Collembola.	Primula sp. (primrose) (leaf).		1				Do.
Isotoma sp. (Collembola)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Lecanium sp. (Coccidae)	Phillyrea angustifolia	1					District of Columbia.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).		1				Massachusetts.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	do		1				Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Cornus alba sanguinea	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Cornus controversa variegata (silver-margin dogwood).	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	Orchid	1					New York.
Mycetophilid	In soil and sphagnum around primula plants.		1				Pennsylvania.
Myzus polyanthi (aphid)	Primula sp. (primrose)			1			Massachusetts.
Myzus sp. (aphid)	Dianthus sp. (leaf)		1				District of Columbia.
Noctuid	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Onychiurus armatus (Collembola).	In soil around roots of shamrock plants.		1				Massachusetts.
Onychiurus sp. (Collembola).	In soil around potted plant				1		Pennsylvania.
Ortalid	Brassica rapa (turnip)					2	Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Dendrobium Illustre (plant).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Phalaenopsis rimestadtiana (moth orchid).	1					Do.
Phthorimaea operculella potato tuber worm).	In stores on ship						Pennsylvania.
Phytonomus nigrirostris (Curculionidae).	Trifolium sp. (clover)		1				New York.
Plutella maculipennis (diamond-back moth).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					7	Pennsylvania.
Do	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower).					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1938, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	In bale of bagging	1					New York.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug)	Gardenia sp	1					District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Coccidae)	Escallonia organensis	1					Do.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae)	Cereus sp	1					Do.
Do	Euphorbia pendula	1					Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Brassocattleya Ilene (orchid)	1					Do.
Psylla sp. (Psyllidae)	Ilex sp. (holly) (cutting)		1				Pennsylvania.
Psylliodes sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Pulvinaria floccifera (Coccidae)	Cypripedium Dreadnaught (orchid)	1					District of Columbia.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Sphagnum moss packing around Manetti stock	1					Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato)					2	South Carolina.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale)	Dendrobium chessingtonense (orchid)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Unidentified plant				2		Pennsylvania.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Do	Orchid (plant)	1					New York.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato)					2	Pennsylvania.
Sericothrombium sp. (mite)	Primula sp. (primrose) (leaf)		1				Do.
Sitona flavescens (Curculionidae)	Green vegetables					1	Do.
Syrphid	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower)					1	Do.
Do	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)					2	Do.
Do	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Do.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)					3	Do.
Do	Lactuca sativa (lettuce)					1	Do.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose)		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (bush)		1				Pennsylvania.
Taeniothrips picipes (thrips)	Chrysanthemum sp. (plant)		1				Do.
Taeniothrips sp. (thrips)	do		1				Do.
Tapinoma sp. (ant)	In box of orchid plants	1					District of Columbia.
Tetramorium caespitum (ant)	Laeliocattleya soulange (orchid)	1					Do.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	In stores on ship						Pennsylvania.
Tineid	Bagging	1					New York.
Do	Primula sp. (plant)		1				Do.
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	Moss packing around wall flower plant		1				Pennsylvania.
Tipulid	Sphagnum moss packing around Manetti stock	1					Do.
Trialeurodes sp. (whitefly)	Daisy				1		Massachusetts.
Trichocera sp. (Tipulidae)	Iris (Japanese type)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Tradescantia sp	1					Do.
Trionymus peregrinus (Coccidae)	Nerine sp. (bulb)		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato)					16	Florida.*
Do	do					3	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					10	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					4	South Carolina.
Bacterium tumefaciens	Rosa sp. (English Manetti stock)	1					Illinois.*
Do	do	1					Michigan.*
Caconema radicicola	Petroselinum hortense (parsley) (root)					1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Cephalosporium sp	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage) (stem).					1	South Carolina.
Cladosporium herbarum	Clematis var. C. E. Gladstone.		1				District of Columbia.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					6	Florida.*
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Oospora pustulans	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					5	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					3	South Carolina.
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Perisporiaceae	Aspidistra leaf				1		Pennsylvania.
Phytophthora infestans	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Puccinia glumarum	Triticum aestivum (wheat) (glumes).		1				District of Columbia
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Rhizopus sp	do					1	South Carolina.
Sclerotinia libertiana	Daucus carota (carrot)					1	Pennsylvania.
Sclerotium rolfsii	do					1	South Carolina.
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Florida.*
Spongospora subterranea	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					6	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					4	South Carolina.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)					1	Pennsylvania.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES							
Insects:							
Diaspis bromeliae (Coccidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (leaf).		2				District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	do		2				Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	do		1				Do.
Targionia bromeliae (Coccidae).	do		1				Do.
FIJI ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Ephestia sp. (Pryalidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	2					California.*
FINLAND							
Insects:							
Capitophorus tetrarhodus (aphid).	Rose débris				1		Pennsylvania.
FRANCE							
Insects:							
Acronycta auricoma (dagger moth).	Cydonia oblonga (quince) (stock).	2					Connecticut.*
Do	do	1					Iowa.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	3					Connecticut.*
Do	Malus sysvestris (Doucin stock).	2					Iowa.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	3					Connecticut.*
Do	Prunus sp. (cherry) (stock)	3					Do.*
Do	Prunus sp. (Mahaleb stock).	4					Iowa.*
Do	Prunus sp. (Myrobalan)	1					Do.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	2					Connecticut.*
Do	do	3					Iowa.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (seedling).	1					Do.*
Do	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Acronycta rumicis (sorrel cutworm).	Cydonia oblonga (quince) (stock).	1					Ohio.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					North Carolina.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (seedling).	1					Do.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	2					Ohio.*
Do	Prunus sp. (cherry) (stock)	1					New York.
Do	do	2					Ohio.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	1					North Carolina.*
Do	do	2					Ohio.*
Do	Nursery stock	1					California.*
Do	do	2					North Carolina.*
Do	Rosa sp. (Multiflora stock).	1					Ohio.*
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stock)	1					California.*
Acronycta sp. (Noctuidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Connecticut.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	1					Do.*
Do	Prunus sp. (cherry) (stock).	1					Do.*
Do	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Michigan.*
Agonum sp. (Carabidae)	Malus sylvestris (apple) (seedling).	2					North Carolina.*
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.
Agromyzid	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	do	1					Do.
Antispila sp. (Heliozelidae)	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	1					Do.
Aonidia lauri (Coccidae).	Laurus sp. (bay) (leaf)				1		Rhode Island.
Apion carduorum (Curculionidae).	Cynara scolymus (globe artichoke).					3	New York.
Aporia crataegi (white tree pierid).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Connecticut.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (seedling).	2					New York.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Ohio.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (seedling).	2					New York.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	1					Ohio.*
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Attagenus pellio (Dermestidae).	Coconut fiber packing around fruit trees.	1					District of Columbia.
Aulacaspis rosae (rose scale)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	4					Iowa.*
Do	do	1					New York.*
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stock)	1					California.*
Blaps mucronata (Tenebrionidae).	In case of cherry stock	1					Connecticut.*
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Bean (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Scorpiurus subvillosa		1				Do.
Calophasia lunula (Noctuidae).	Cydonia oblonga (quince) (stock).	3					Ohio.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	2					Do.*
Carpocapsa pomonella codling moth).	Juglans sp. (walnut)					1	Pennsylvania.
Cecidomyiid	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Amygdalus persica (peach)		1				New York.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (turnip gall weevil).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	New York.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				Washington.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	do					1	Oregon.
Cilix sp. (Drepanidae)	Malus sylvestris (apple)	2					New York.
Do	Prunus sp. (Myrobalan stock).	1					Do.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Camellia sp. (leaf)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Malus sp.		1				Do.
Do	Vitis sp. (grape)		1				Do.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Hedera dentata variegata (leaf).	1					Do.
Do	Laurus sp. (bay) (leaf)				1		Rhode Island.
Do	Sarcococca hookeriana	1					District of Columbia.
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae).	Amygdalus communis (almond)		1				Michigan.
Curculionid	Cycas sp (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Juniperus bermudiana (Bermuda red cedar) (seed).		1				Do.
Emphytus cinctus (sawfly)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					California.*
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stock)	1					California.*
Empria sp. (sawfly)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					New York.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Amygdalus communis (almond).		1				Michigan.
Epidiaspis piricola (European pear scale).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	16					New York.
Do	do	2					Ohio.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	1					New York.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (seedling).	1					Do.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	1					Pennsylvania.*
Do	Prunus sp. (Myrobalan stock).	11					New York.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)	12					Do.
Do	do	1					New York.*
Do	do	4					Ohio.*
Eriosoma lanigerum (woolly apple aphid).	Cydonia oblonga (quince) (stock).	1					Michigan.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	3					Connecticut.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (seedling).	1					Iowa.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Michigan.*
Eriosoma pyricola (woolly pear aphid).	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	1					California.*
Do	do	1					Ohio.*
Eumerus strigatus (lesser bulb fly).	Lilium candidum (Madonna lily) (bulb).	1					New York.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	3					Do.
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	Lilium candidum (Madonna lily) (bulb).	2					Do.
Do	Lilum sp. (lily) (bulb)	2					Do.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	New York.
Do	do					3	Pennsylvania.
Laemophloeus sp. (Cucujidae).	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Laspeyresia splendana reaumurana (Olethreutidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lecanium sp. (Coccidae)	Malus sylvestris (apple)	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Florida.*
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	do				1		Do.*
Do	do					1	Oregon.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Malus sp		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Populus sp. (plant)			1			Do.
Liothrips vaneeckei (thrips)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	2					New York.
Merodon sp. (Syrphidae)	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Miselia suasa (Noctuidae)	Rosa sp. (rose) (stock)	1					Connecticut.*
Notolophus antiqua (European tussock moth).	Cydonia oblonga (quince) (stock).	4					Iowa.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	4					Connecticut.*
Do	do	4					Iowa.*
Do	do	1					New York.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (Doucin (stock).	1					Iowa.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (seedling).	1					New York.*
Do	Prunus domestica (plum) (stock).	2					Ohio.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (seedling).	1					Iowa.*
Do	do	1					New York.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	2					Iowa.*
Do	do	3					New York.*
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stock)	1					California.*
Do	do	1					Connecticut.*
Do	do	1					Ohio.*
Nygmia phaeorrhoea (brown-tail moth).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Pennsylvania.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (seedling).	1					New York.*
Do	Pyrus communis (pear) (stock).	2					Do.*
Onychiurus armatus (Collembola).	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.
Ortalid	Capsicum annuum (pepper).		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Papilio machaon (Papilionidae).	Prunus sp. (cherry) (stock)	1					Ohio.*
Papilio podalirius (Papilionidae).	Prunus sp. (Mahaleb stock).	2					Iowa.*
Papilio sp. (Papilionidae)	Prunus sp. (cherry) (stock)	1					Connecticut.*
Paratetranychus pilosus (European red mite).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	1					Do.*
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Florida.*
Do	do					1	Oregon.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Palm				1		Do.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Do.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	do					1	Do.
Philoscia muscorum (isopod).	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	In stores on ship						Pennsylvania.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Juniperus sp. (fruit)		1				District of Columbia.
Phytonomus sp. (Curculionidae).	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Plutella maculipennis (diamond-back moth).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Pyralid	Juglans regia (English walnut).					1	Do.
Do	Juglans sp. (walnut)					2	Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (Myrobalan stock).	1					New York.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	In soil around roots of primrose plants).			1			Massachusetts.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Hyacinthus sp. (Roman) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Rhizoglyphus phylloxerae (mite).	Lilium candidum (Madonna lily).	1					Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Schendyla nemorensis (myriapod).	In soil around roots of primrose plants.			1			Massachusetts.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	In soil adhering to nursery stock.	1					New York.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Pennsylvania.
Scolytid	Phoenix tenuis (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Syrphid	Lilium candidum (Madonna lily).	1					New York.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	Dianthus sp. (plant)	1					District of Columbia.
Tortricid	Corylus avellana (filbert)	1					New York.
Diseases							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Aspergillus niger	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Bacterium tumefaciens	Malus sylvestris (apple) (root stock).	1					North Carolina.*
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple) (stock).	2					Ohio.*
Do	Root stock	1					North Carolina.*
Caconema radicicola	Gerbera jamesoni		1				District of Columbia.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Leptostromataceae	Berberis brevipaniculata	1					District of Columbia.
Leptothyrium pomi	Malus sylvestris (apple)					1	Pennsylvania.
Pestalozzia guepini	Camellia sp	1					District of Columbia.
Puccinia allii	Allium porrum (leek)					1	New York.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Sclerotinia libertiana	Gerbera jamesoni		1				District of Columbia.
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Spongospora subterranea	do					1	Maryland.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)	1					California.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
GERMANY							
Insects:							
Achorutes armatus (Collembola).	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Pennsylvania.
Acronycta sp. (Noctuidae)	Rosa sp. (rose) (leaf)				1		Do.
Agriolimax agrestis (Mollusca).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					2	New York.
Agromyzid	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Pennsylvania.
Anthomyiid	Narcissus sp		1				Do.
Do	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Anuraphis tulipae (aphid)	Iris sp. (bulb)			1			New York.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	Chrysanthemum sp. (bouquet).				1		Pennsylvania.
Arion hortensis (Mollusca)	Chrysanthemum sp			1			New York.
Do	In moss and soil packing around rose bushes.		1				Pennsylvania.
Blaniulus guttulatus (myriapod).	In soil around roots		1				Do.
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Do.
Callipterina (aphid)	Corylus sp	1					District of Columbia.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		3				California.*
Do	do		2				Pennsylvania.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)					1	New York.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Cecidomyiid	Picea sp. (spruce) (cone)		1				Do.
Ceratozetes sp. (mite)	In moss and soil packing around rose bushes.		1				Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				Michigan.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Chrysanthemum sp. (bouquet).				1		Pennsylvania.
Cochlicopa lubrica (Mollusca).	In sphagnum moss packing aroung begonia bulbs.		1				Do.
Cyphostethus tristriatus (Pentatomidae).	In bag with juniper seed		1				District of Columbia.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Billbergia speciosa		1				Do.
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Juniperus sp. (fruit)		1				Do.
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Billbergia rhodocyanea		1				Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Beta vulgaris (sugar beet) (seed).	1					California.*
Epipolaeus caliginosus (Curculionidae).	In soil around plants		1				Pennsylvania.
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Golden Spur) (bulb).		1				Illinois.
Eurytoma sp. (Eurytomidae).	Dried rushes		1				New York.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	Apium graveolens rapaceum (celeriac).					1	Pennsylvania.
Gelechiid	Picea sp (spruce) (cone)		1				Do.
Glischrochilus sp. (Nitidulidae).	Dahlia sp		1				New York.
Glyciphagus domesticus (mite).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Pennsylvania.
Helicella caperata (Mollusca).	In soil around roots of plants.		1				Do.
Helix sp. (Mollusca)	In sphagnum moss packing around begonia bulbs.		1				Do.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Aspidistra sp				1		New York.
Hepialus sp. (Hepialidae)	In soil around lily-of-the-valley pips.		1				Pennsylvania.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Apium graveolens (celery)					1	Do.
Do	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	2					Do.
Hygromia sericea (Mollusca).	In soil around roots of plants.		1				Do.
Hylecoetus dermestoides (Lymexylidae).	Inside gall formation in stem of spruce twig.			1			New York.
Hylemyia brassicae (cabbage maggot).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	California.*
Hylemyia cilicrura (seed-corn maggot).	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	2					New York.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)		1				New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	In soil around plant			1			New York.
Lasioderma sp. (Anobiidae)	In soil around lily-of-the-valley pips.		1				Pennsylvania.
Lasius niger (ant)	On roots of Prunus fruticosa pendula.	1					District of Columbia.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	In moss packing around shrub.		1				Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Malus sylvestris (apple)		6				California.*
Do	do		1				Michigan.
Do	do		1	1			New York.
Do	do		3				Pennsylvania.
Do	do		2				Washington.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)		1				Michigan.
Ludius sp. (Elateridae)	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Pennsylvania.
Lygaeid	In soil around lily-of-the-valley pips.		1				Do.
Macrocheles sp. (mite)	In moss and soil packing around rose bushes.		1				Do.
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	do		1				Do.
Myrmecophilid	In moss packing around shrub.		1				Do.
Myzus pelargonii (aphid)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Do.
Myzus persicae (green peach aphid).	Chrysanthemum sp. (bouquet).				1		Do.
Noctuid	do					1	New York.
Do	Chrysanthemum sp. (bouquet).				1		Pennsylvania.
Oecophorid	Corylus avellana (filbert) (nut).		1				District of Columbia.
Olethreutid	In case with plant material	1					Do.
Do	Waste bagging	1					New York.
Porcellio rathkei (isopod)	Dahlia sp. (root)		1				Pennsylvania.
Pselaphus sp. (Pselaphidae)	In soil around plants		1				Do.
Pyralid	Allium sativum (garlic)	2					New York.
Pyramidula rotundata (Mollusca).	In sphagnum moss packing around begonia bulbs.		1				Pennsylvania.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	In package with fruit cuttings.		1				District of Columbia.
Reticulitermes flavipes (termite).	In corn-meal dust and débris.	1					Louisiana.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium porrum (leek)					1	South Carolina.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Pennsylvania.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Ricinus sp.				1		Massachusetts.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	In soil around shrub		1				Pennsylvania.
Scolytid	Dunnage	1					Washington.
Do	In slats around peat meal	1					Do.
Tachys sp. (Carabidae)	In soil around lily-of-the-valley pips.		1				Pennsylvania.
Tetranychid (mite)	Malus sylvestris (apple)		2				Do.
Thrips tabaci pulla (thrips)	Chrysanthemum sp. (bouquet).				2		Do.
Do	Dianthus sp. (carnation) (bouquet).				1		Do.
Tomocerus vulgaris (Collembola).	In moss and soil packing around rose bushes.		1				Do.
Trichoniscus pusillus (isopod).	do		1				Do.
Do	In soil around roots of plants.		1				Do.
Do	Mespilus germanica (medlar).			1			New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1923, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tritogeneaphis sonchi (aphid).	Rose leaf from a bouquet				1		Pennsylvania.
Trogoderma sp. (Dermestidae).	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					New York.
Typhlocyba rosae (Cicadellidae).	Rosa sp. (rose) (leaf in bouquet).				1		Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	California.*
Do	do					16	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do	1					Maryland.
Do	do		1				Massachusetts.
Do	do		1				New York.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					5	South Carolina.
Do	do		1				Washington.
Cephalothecium roseum	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			New York.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Fusarium oxysporum	do					1	Do.*
Fusarium sp	Begonia sp. (bulb)		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Bulb		1				Florida.*
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					9	Do.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Heterosporium echinulatum	Dianthus sp. (carnation)				1		Pennsylvania.
Oospora pustulans	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Do.
Penicillium sp	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			New York.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Rhizoctonia solani	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					8	South Carolina.
Rhizopus nigricans	Radicula armoracia (horseradish).	1					Pennsylvania.
Sclerotinia cinerea	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				Michigan.
Sphaceloma rosarum	Rosa sp. (rose) (leaf)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stem)				1		Do.
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					15	Florida.*
Spongospora subterranea	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	do					8	Washington.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)		6			1	California.*
Do	do		2				Michigan.
Do	do		1	1		1	New York.
Do	do		7				Pennsylvania.
Do	do		3				Washington.
GOLD COAST							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Pennsylvania.
GRAND CAYMAN							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus grandis (shaddock)			1			Florida.*
GREAT BRITAIN							
Insects:							
Eupteryx stachydearum (Cicadellidae).	Salvia sp. (sage) (green leaf).		1				Pennsylvania.
Myzus sp. (aphid)	do		1				Do.
GREECE							
Insects:							
Carpoglyphus passularum (mite).	Ficus sp. (fig) (dry)	1					New York.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Pyrus communis (pear)			1			Rhode Island.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GREECE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	1	1	----	----	Massachusetts.
Dacus oleae (olive fly)	Olea europaea (olive) (ripe salted).	1	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Cupressus sempervirens (Italian cypress).	----	1	----	----	----	New York.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Ficus sp. (fig)	----	1	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Do	Ribes sp. (currant)	1	----	----	----	----	California.*
Ortalid	In soil around roots of camellia plants.	----	----	1	----	----	Rhode Island.
Pyralid	Ficus sp. (fig)	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Do	Raisin	----	1	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Sitophilus sp. (Curculionidae).	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Trypetid	Cydonia oblonga (quince)	----	----	1	----	----	Rhode Island.
GUAM							
Insects:							
Ereunetis sp. (Tineidae)	Cocos nucifera (coco nut)	----	1	----	----	----	California.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
GUATEMALA							
Insects:							
Alegoria dilatata (Tenebrionidae).	Banana débris	1	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Aphodius sp. (Scarabaeidae).	In soil around shrubbery cutting.	----	----	1	----	----	Louisiana.
Ataenius scutellaris (Scarabaeidae).	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Calobata sp. (Micropezidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	Banana débris	1	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Camponotus abdominalis var. (ant).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana débris	2	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	2	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Capaneus odiosus (Coreidae).	Banana débris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Cecidomyiid	Mangifera indica (mango)	----	----	----	1	----	Pennsylvania.
Ceramidia butleri (Syntomidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Chelymorpha comata smithi (Chrysomelidae).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Chironomid	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	----	----	----	1	----	Pennsylvania.
Coccus sp. (Coccidae)	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (twig).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Emporius concinnulus (Silvanidae).	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Hemichionaspis minor strachani (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (twig).	----	----	----	----	1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	2	----	----	California.*
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Leptotrichus sp. (isopod)	In soil	----	----	1	----	----	Louisiana.
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Chayota edulis (chayote) (fruit).	1	----	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Neoponera unidentata (ant)	Banana débris	2	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Neoponera villosa (ant)	Banana débris	1	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Paratenetus tibialis (Tenebrionidae).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)	1	----	----	----	----	New York.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Chayota edulis (chayote) (fruit).	1	----	----	----	----	District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1923, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GUATEMALA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Psychid	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	In assortment of seeds			1			Do.
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Unidentified plant		1				District of Columbia
Telephanus agilis (Cucujidae).	Banana débris	1					Pennsylvania.
Temnochilid	Lignum-vitae (log)	1					California.*
Tineid	Carica papaya (papaya)					1	New York.
Diseases:							
Cephalothecium roseum	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					Do.
HAITI							
Insects:							
Anastrepha fraterculus (West Indian fruit fly).	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			New York.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	do			2			Do.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Among citrus leaves				1		Pennsylvania.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Do.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)				1		Florida.*
Diatraea saccharalis (sugarcane borer).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).					1	Do.*
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)				1		Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Do.*
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				2		Do.
Lyctus sp. (Lyctidae)	Hardwood poles				1		Do.
Maruca testulalis (bean pod borer).	Green bean					1	Porto Rico.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					New York.
Pyroderces sp. (Cosmopterygidae).	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			Do.
Targionia bromeliae (Coccidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (sucker).		1				District of Columbia
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum falcatum	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).					1	Florida.*
Rhizopus nigricans	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Pennsylvania.
HAWAII							
Insects:							
Agnostochthona alieniger (thrips).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Washington.
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)	1	2	1			California.
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	do	2	17	2			Do.*
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	do	2	51	10			Do.*
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Cycas revoluta (sago cycas)	1					Do.*
Asterolecanium sp. (Coccidae).	Undetermined plant			1			Do.*
Bactrocera cucurbitae (melon fly).	Cucumis sativus (cucumber).			1	1	5	Do.*
Do	Phaseolus sp. (string bean)					3	Do.*
Bruchid	Bead leis			1			Do.*
Do	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).		1				Do.*
Do	Legume (seed)			1			Do.*
Do	Legume		1				Do.*
Bruchus pruininus (Bruchidae).	do	1					Do.*
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Algaroba (pod)			1			Do.*
Do	Caseara (pod)			1			Do.*
Do	Cassia fistula (seed)		1				Do.*
Do	Erythrina monosperma (wiliwili) (seed).			1			Do.*
Do	Prosopis sp. (mesquite bean).			1			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Carica papaya (papaya)			1			California.*
Do	Coffea sp. (coffee) (berry)			1			Do.*
Do	Mangifera indica (mango)			3			Do.*
Chelisoches morio (earwig)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Cocos nucifer (coconut)	16	86	56			Do.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	4					Do.*
Do	Strelitzia sp. (bird-of-paradise flower).			1			Do.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Areca catechu (betel palm) (leaf).	2					Do.*
Do	Piper betel (leaf)	1					Do.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Persea americana (avocado) (budwood).		1				Do.*
Coccus elongatus (Coccidae).	Areca catechu (betel palm) (leaf).	2					Do.*
Do	Areca catechu (betel palm)	1					Do.*
Do	Codiaeum sp. (croton) (plant).				1		Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp. (cutting)			3			Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp.		5	2			Do.*
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Hibiscus sp. (cutting)			1			Do.*
Coptotermes formosanus (termite)	Nesting in wood				1		Do.*
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Cereus sp.		1				Do.*
Diaspis bromeliae (Coccidae).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	68	1	41	1	1	Do.*
Diocalandra taitensis (Curculionidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)		6				Do.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Tree seed	1					Do.*
Ereunetis flavistriata (sugarcane bud moth).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	5			1		Do.*
Do	Cocos nucifera (coconut)	4	81	12			Do.*
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	do	6	101	42			Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp.		1				Do.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	2					Do.*
Howardia biclavis (mining scale).	Allamanda sp.		1				Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp. (cutting)			2			Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp.		6	3			Do.*
Do	Mammea americana (mamey).			1			Do.*
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Coccidae).	Codiaeum sp. (croton) (plant).				1		Do.*
Do	Codiaeum sp. (croton)		1				Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Codiaeum sp. (croton) (plant).				1		Do.*
Do	Codiaeum sp. (croton)		1	3			Do.*
Pachymerus gonager (Bruchidae).	Cascara (pod)		1	3			Do.*
Do	Cassia fistula (golden-shower) (seed).			2			Do.*
Do	Cassia grandis (pink-shower).		1				Do.*
Do	Cassia sp. (seed)		1	1			Do.*
Do	Leguminosae (seed)			1			Do.*
Do	Poinciana regia (royal poinciana) (seed pod).			1			Do.*
Do	Poinciana regia (royal poinciana).		1	1			Do.*
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (boll).			2			Do.*
Do	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (raw).			1			Do.*
Do	Gossypium sp. (cotton)			2			Do.*
Pheidole megacephala (ant)	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	7		2			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pheidole megacephala (ant)	Areca catechu (betel palm) (leaf).	2					California.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Do	Piper betel (leaf)	1					Do.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Cocos nucifera (coconut)	2	34	5			Do.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Cereus sp.			1			Do.*
Do	Cocos nucifera (coconut)	1	14	1			Do.*
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Coccidae).	Hibiscus sp. (cutting)		2	1			Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp.		3				Do.*
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	70	1	39	1	1	Do.*
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Codiaeum sp. (croton)		1				Do.*
Pseudococcus nipae (cocoanut mealybug).	Palm			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae).	Areca catechu (betel palm) (leaf).	1					Do.*
Do	Areca catechu (betel palm)	1					Do.*
Do	Piper betel (leaf)	1					Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Codiaeum sp. (croton)			1			Do.*
Do	Ixora sp.			1			Do.*
Rhyncolus longulus (Curculionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Ripersia palmarum (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)	1	89	31			Do.*
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Cycas revoluta (sago cycas).	1					Do.*
Saissetia nigra (Coccidae)	Areca catechu (betel palm) (leaf).	2					Do.*
Do	Areca catechu (betel palm)	2					Do.*
Do	Chrysanthemum sp.	1					Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp. (cutting)		1	2	1		Do.*
Do	Hibiscus sp.		1	2			Do.*
Do	Piper betel (leaf)	1					Do.*
Do	Poinsettia pulcherrima (poinsettia) (spray).			1			Do.*
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Air plant			1			Do.*
Sternochetus mangiferae (mango weevil).	Mangifera indica (mango) (seed).			3			Do.*
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Washington.
Trypetid	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).					4	California.*
Do	Phaseolus sp. (string bean)					1	Do.*
Diseases:							
Penicillium sp.	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Oregon.
HONDURAS							
Insects:							
Alegoria dilatata (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	Mangifera indica (mango)				1		Do.
Asterolecanium sp. (Coccidae).	Corozo nut and twig	1					Pennsylvania.
Athrostictus sericatus (Carabidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Azteca sp. (ant)	do	1					New York.
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	Banana débris	1					Louisiana.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Do	do	1					South Carolina.
Camponotus abdominalis var. (ant).	Banana débris	1					Louisiana.
Camponotus formiciformis (ant).	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage).	1					South Carolina.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Camponotus rectangularis (ant).	do	1					Do.
Camponotus spp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana débris	2					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HONDURAS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Camponotus sp. (ant)	In hold of ship after cargo of bananas had been discharged.						South Carolina.
Do	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage).	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	7					Louisiana.
Capaneus tetricus (Coreidae).	Banana débris	1					Do.
Conocephalus saltator (Tettigoniidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Crematogaster brevispinosa var. (ant).	do	1					Do.
Do	do	1					South Carolina.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Corozo nut and twig	1					Pennsylvania.
Echocerus curvicornis (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Hapalips fuscus (Erotylidae).	do	1					Do.
Hapalips sp. (Erotylidae)	do	1					Do.
Haptoncus luteolus (Nitidulidae).	Banana débris	1					Do.
Heilipus sp. (Curculionidae).	Persea americana (avocado).				1		Do.
Isorhinus undatus (Curculionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Labia arcuata (earwig)	do	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).					1	Do.
Do	do				2		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				2		Do.
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana débris	1					Louisiana.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Alabama.
Do	do	2					Louisiana.
Microcerotermes sp. (termite).	do	1					Do.
Monomorium carbonarium ebeninum (ant).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Do.
Monomorium minimum (ant).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Neoponera unidentata (ant)	do	3					Do.
Neoponera villosa (ant)	Banana débris	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	3					Do.
Noctuid	do	1					Do.
Pentatomid	do	1					Do.
Phalantha intricata (Endomychidae).	Banana débris	1					Do.
Pheidole anastasii (ant)	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage).	1					South Carolina.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana) (fiber)	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage).	1					Do.
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).	1					Florida.*
Do	do	1					Louisiana.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Psychid	Banana débris	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	4					Do.
Pyralinae (Pyralidae)	do	1					Do.
Sacium sp. (Orthoperidae)	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					Do.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Stenoma sp. (Stenomidae)	Annona muricata (soursop).			1			Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado).				1		Do.
Telephanus agilis (Cucujidae).	Banana débris	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae).	Banana débris	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HONDURAS—Continued							
Diseases:							
Aspergillus sp.	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Louisiana.
Diplodia epicocos	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Florida.*
INDIA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	Do.
Curculionid	Eugenia sp. (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Iridomyrmex sp. (ant)	In package with Ephedra seed.		1				Do.
Laemophloeus sp. (Cucujidae).	Allium sativum (garlic)					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes lasianthi (Coccidae).	Codiaeum sp. (croton)				1		Florida.*
Melanotus sp. (Elateridae)	In soil around croton roots				1		Pennsylvania.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (seed and bolls).		1				District of Columbia.
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Pennsylvania.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	New York.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Plutella maculipennis (diamond-back moth).	Brassica rapa (turnip) (top).					1	Do.
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae).	Psidium guajava (guava)		1				District of Columbia.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Nerine flexuosa alba (bulb).		1				Do.
Solenopsis geminata rufa (ant).	Satin wood logs	2					Massachusetts.
Strumigenys godeffroyi (ant).	In soil around croton roots				1		Pennsylvania.
Trypetid	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (Mandarin).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Aspergillus niger	Allium sativum (garlic)					1	Do.
IRAQ							
Insects:							
Pyralid	Phoenix dactylifera (date)	1					Pennsylvania.
IRELAND							
Insects:							
Calliceras sp. (Calliceratidae).	Sphagnum moss packing	1					Pennsylvania.
Cantharis sp. (Cantharidae).	do	1					Do.
Chironomid	In soil around shamrocks		1				Do.
Emphytus cinctus (sawfly)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Maryland.*
Empria sp. (sawfly)	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Helodid	Sphagnum moss packing	1					Do.
Hydrachnid (mite)	do	1					Do.
Hypochthonius sp. (mite)	do	1					Do.
Myrmica brevinodis (ant)	Moss packing	1					Do.
Do	Sphagnum moss packing	1					Do.
Myzaphis sp. (aphid)	Rosa sp. (rose) (plant)	1					District of Columbia.
Olethreutid	Among unknown herbaceous cuttings.		1				Pennsylvania.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Sphagnum moss packing	1					Do.
Syrphid	do	1					Do.
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	In soil			1			New York.
Tipulid	In soil around shamrocks		2				Do.
Tomocerus sp. (Collembola).	Sphagnum moss packing	1					Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).			1			Massachusetts.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Fusarium sp.	do			1			Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY							
Insects:							
Agromyzid	Unknown cane		1				Pennsylvania.
Anobiid	Locust (tree pod)	1					Do.
Anthrenus sp. (Dermestidae).	Dried fruit	1					New York.
Apion carduorum (Curculionidae).	Cynara scolymus (globe artichoke).	2					Do.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Do.
Do	Citrus limetta (sweet lime)	1					Do.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)					20	California.*
Do	do	1				4	Florida.*
Do	do	8				1	Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Maryland.
Do	do	1	1			1	Massachusetts.
Do	do	5					Michigan.
Do	do	6					New York.
Do	do					1	Oregon.
Do	do	3	2			22	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					2	Washington.
Do	Citrus medica (citron)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Jasminum sp. (jasmine)			1			New York.
Do	Palm				3		Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat).			1			New York.
Do	Vitis sp. (grape) (stem)	1					Do.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Athous sp. (Elateridae)	In soil around aspidistra plant.		1				Pennsylvania.
Aulacaspis pentagona (West Indian peach scale).	Unknown vine		1				Do.
Aulacaspis rosae (rose scale)	Rosa sp. (rose) (plant)		3				Do.
Do	do		1	1			New York.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					California.*
Do	do	3					Florida.*
Do	do	38					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	do		1				Texas.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (green).	2					Massachusetts.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (in shell).	2					Do.
Do	Corylus avellana (filbert)	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Juglans sp. (walnut)		1				Do.
Do	On deck of ship						New York.
Do	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1					Do.
Do	Quercus sp. (acorn)	1					Do.
Brachycerus albidentatus (Brachyceridae)	Allium sativum (garlic)	2					Do.
Brachycerus sp. (Brachyceridae).	do	1					Do.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Lens esculenta (lentil)		1				Do.
Do	Vicia faba (horse bean)		1				Missouri.
Buprestid	Unknown cane		1				Pennsylvania.
Callirhytis sp. (Cynipidae)	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1					New York.
Cameraria sp. (Gracilariidae).	Olea europaea (olive) (green leaf).		1				Pennsylvania.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Juglans regia (English walnut).					1	Do.
Do	Juglans sp. (walnut)		3				Do.
Carpocapsa sp. (Olethreutidae).	Juglans regia (English walnut).		1				Do.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Citrus aurantium (sour orange).	1					New York.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).	1		1			Do.
Do	In hold of ship with bitter oranges.						Do.
Do	Locust (pod)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	On boxes of lemons	1					New York.
Do	On paper around citrus fruit, prickly pears, fresh figs, pomegranates, and ripe olives.	1					Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Taken alive on ship (in hatch).						Pennsylvania.
Ceratitis sp. (Trypetidae)	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				New York.
Chalcid	Anacardium occidentale (cashew).	1					Do.
Chilocorus sp. (Coccinellidae).	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Do.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	do					1	California.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	do		1			3	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus limetta (sweet lime).	1					New York.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)					8	California.*
Do	do	1				1	Florida.*
Do	do	4					Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Maryland.
Do	do	1					Michigan.
Do	do					1	Oregon.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1		1	California.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	Palm			1			Do.
Do	Rubiaceae			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			Do.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Louisiana.
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1			1	Do.
Do	Citrus sp. (leaf)			1			New York.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae).	Citrus limetta (sweet lime).		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Massachusetts.
Do	do					3	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).		1				Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	1				1	Do.
Do	Citrus sp. (leaf)			1			New York.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Olive leaf among olives in brine.	1					Pennsylvania.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	Bay leaf used to top off box of figs.	1					Pennsylvania.
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae).	Amygdalus communis (almond).	1					New York.
Corymbites sp. (Elateridae).	Soil	1					Do.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	Cydonia oblonga (quince)	1					Do.
Curculionid	Amygdalus persica (peach)		1				Do.
Do	Cynara scolymus (globe artichoke).	1					Do.
Dacus oleae (olive fly)	Olea europaea (olive) (in brine).	2				1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Olea europaea (olive)		2				Do.
Dermestes vulpinus senex (Dermestidae).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	Cupressus sempervirens (Italian cypress).		1				Do.
Do	Juniperus sp. (juniper) (berry).	1					Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Allium sativum (garlic)	2					New York.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Corylus avellana (filbert)	1					California.*
Do	Juglans sp.	1					New York.
Do	Lupinus sp. (lupine)	1					California.*
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).	1					Pennsylvania.
Epidiaspis piricola (European pear scale).	Fruit of soil		1				District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	Pyrus communis (pear)	1					New York.
Forficula sp. (earwig)	On paper around orange	1					Pennsylvania.
Gelechiid	Olea europaea (olive) (green leaf).		1				Do.
Geometrid	Corn husk	1					New York.
Geophilus flavidus (myriapod).	In packing material in box containing various plant cuttings and scions.		1				Massachusetts.
Glyciphagus sp. (mite)	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					Pennsylvania.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Lasius niger (ant)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Lasius sp. (ant)	Moss packing around Juniperus plant.		1				Do.
Laspeyresia splendana (Olethreutidae).	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1					New York.
Laspeyresia splendana reaumurana (Olethreutidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (green).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	23					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	In bag of chestnuts	1					Michigan.
Do	On deck of ship	1					New York.
Do	On dock near cases of chestnuts.	1					Do.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (in shell).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	12					New York.
Do	Cupressus sempervirens (Italian cypress).		2				Pennsylvania.
Lecanium persicae (Coccidae).	Vitis sp. (grape) (vine)		1				Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limetta (sweet lime).	1					New York.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)					22	California.*
Do	do	1				2	Florida.*
Do	do	4				1	Louisiana.
Do	do	3	1			1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do	5					Michigan.
Do	do	3					New York.
Do	do					1	Oregon.
Do	do	2				19	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	Rhode Island.
Do	do					3	Washington.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2		2	California.*
Do	do		1				Massachusetts.
Do	do	2					New York.
Do	do	5				3	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Coccidae).	Punica granatum (pomegranate).		1				Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1		2	California.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oystershell scale).	Ficus sp. (fig)	1					Florida.*
Monomorium destructor (ant).	Opuntia compressa (pricklypear).	1					Pennsylvania.
Noctuid	Holcus sorghum var. (broomcorn).	1					New York.
Olethreutid	Muscari comosum (cipollino).	1					Do.
Do	Thistle		1				Pennsylvania.
Oxythyrea funesta (Scarabaeidae).	Cactaceae		1				New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	Amygdalus communis (almond) (twig).		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Mespilus germanica (medlar).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)	1					New York.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (stem)		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Rosa sp. (rose) (tree)			1			New York.
Do	Rose tree (cutting)			1			Do.
Do	Sorbus sp	1					District of Columbia.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Florida.*
Do	do	7					Louisiana.
Do	do					3	Maryland.
Do	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do	4					New York.
Do	do					10	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	Rhode Island.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).			1			New York.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)	1					Do.
Parlatoria pergandii camelliae (Coccidae).	Citrus sp. (leaf)			1			Do.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					8	California.*
Do	do	1					Florida.*
Do	do	4					Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do					7	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).		1				Illinois.
Do	do			1			New York.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	Amygdalus persica (peach) (scion).	1					District of Columbia
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Michigan.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					Do.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					New York.
Do	Ficus carica (fig)	1					Do.
Do	Juglans regia (English walnut).	1					Do.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Juglans sp. (walnut)	1					New York.
Do	Locust (pod)	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate) (flower end).	2					Do.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).	1					Do.
Do	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1					New York.
Plophila sp. (Plophilidae)	In soil around grape cuttings.		1				Pennsylvania.
Polychrosis botrana (vine moth).	Vitis sp. (grape) (fresh)	1					New York.
Pyralid	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					Do.
Do	Amygdalus communis (almond).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					New York.
Do	Dry fruit	1					Do.
Do	Ficus sp. (fig) (dry)		2				Pennsylvania.
Do	Ficus sp. (fig)	1					New York.
Do	do	1	1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Muscari comosum (cipollino).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Phoenix dactylifera (date)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Prunus cerasus (sour cherry).	1					Massachusetts
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	Punica granatum (pomegranate).	1					New York.
Do	Vitis sp. (grape)	1					Do.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn borer).	Zea mays (corn) (in center of cob).	1					New York.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					New York.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus phylloxerae (mite).	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					Louisiana.
Do	Mespilus sp. (medlar)		1				Massachusetts.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Ficus sp. (fig)	1					Florida.*
Do	Muscari comosum (cipollino).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Pennsylvania.
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Olea europaea (olive) (green twig).		1				Do.
Schendyla nemorensis (myriapod).	Soil			1			New York.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Muscari comosum (cipollino).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Pisum sativum (pea) (fresh).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Do.
Sesamia cretica (durra stem borer).	Holcus sorghum var. (broomcorn).	1					Massachusetts.
Solenopsis geminata (ant)	Triticum aestivum (wheat)		1				Pennsylvania.
Tettigoniid	In moss packing around Juniperus plant.		1				Do.
Tineid	Allium sativum (garlic)					1	Do.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	do					1	Do.
Do	Muscari comosum (cipollino).		1				Massachusetts.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Florida.*
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Alternaria citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Florida.*
Alternaria sp	Juglans regia (English walnut).	1					New York.
Aspergillus niger	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Do.
Do	Allium sativum (garlic)	2					Do.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Cephalothecium roseum	Cupressus sempervirens (Italian cypress).		1				Do.
Cephalothecium sp	Juglans regia (English walnut).	1					New York.
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Citrus sinensis (orange)	1					Do.
Diplodia natalensis	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Louisiana.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Florida.*
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Mucor sp	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Louisiana.
Penicillium digitatum	do					2	Washington.
Penicillium sp	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	Washington.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	4					Florida.*
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)	1					Do.*
Do	do	1					Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Muscari comosum (cipollino).		1				Massachusetts.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).	1					Pennsylvania.
Puccinia allii	Allium sativum (garlic) (dry tops).	1					New York.
Do	Allium sativum (garlic) (stem).	1					Do.
Do	Allium sativum (garlic) (straw).	2					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Puccinia apii	Apium graveolens rapaceum (celeriac).	1					New York.
Puccinia graminis	Triticum aestivum (wheat) (straw).		1				Pennsylvania.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Septoria gladioli	Gladiolus (corm)		1				Pennsylvania.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Washington.
Sphaceloma sp.	Citrus grandis (pomelo)					1	Pennsylvania.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Tylenchus dipsaci	Muscari comosum (cipollino).	1					New York.
Ustilago zeae	Zea mays (corn) (silk)	1					Pennsylvania.
JAMAICA							
Insects							
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus black fly).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).				2	2	Do.
Do	Codiaeum sp. (croton) (cutting).				1		Do.
Anastrepha fraterculus (West Indian fruit fly).	Mangifera indica (mango)					1	Florida.*
Do	do			3			New York.
Do	do				2		Pennsylvania.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	do		1	1			Massachusetts.
Do	do			2			New York.
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					1	Do.
Anisolabis p. (earwig)	do					1	Do.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	On bouquet of croton and roses.				1		Do.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)				1		Do.
Attalus p. (Melyridae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Aulacaspis pentagona (West Indian peach scale).	Bryophyllum pinnatum				1		Do.
Do	Carica papaya (papaya)					1	New York.
Bephrata sp. (Eurytomidae).	Annona muricata (soursop).				2		Pennsylvania.
Brachypeplus sp. (Nitidulidae).	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Camponotus wiburdi (ant)	Banana débris	1					Do.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	2					Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				2		Do.
Chironomid	Ananas sativus (pineapple).				1		Do.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	do				2	1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).					1	Do.
Do	Unknown cuttings			1			New York.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Coccus sp. (Coccidae)	Mangifera indica (mango)				1		Do.
Diaspis boisduvalii (Boisduval's scale).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).			1			Do.
Diaspis echinocacti opuntiae (Cerridae).	Cactaceae (plant)		1				District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAMAICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Ananas sativus (pineapple).			1			Pennsylvania.
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	In soil around potted plant.			1			Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Anacardium occidentale (cashew nut).		3				Do.
Epipaschiinae (Pyralidae)	Capsicum annuum (pepper).			1			Do.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	Pisum sativum (pea)	1					New York.
Hemichionaspis minor strachani (Coccidae).	Apparently one of the Malvaceae.				1		Pennsylvania.
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Annona muricata (soursop).				1		Do.
Howardia biclavis (mining scale).	Unknown woody stem				1		Do.
Idiopterus nephrelepidis (aphid).	Unkonwn plant				1		Do.
Ischnaspis longirostris (thread scale).	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			Do.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	2					Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	do				7		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).					3	California.*
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do	1				4	Massachusetts.
Do	do				6	6	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).				1	1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do	1					Massachusetts.
Do	do			1	11	6	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf)					2	Do.
Do	Citrus sp. (twig)					1	Alabama.
Macrosiphina (aphid)	Unknown plant		1				Pennsylvania.
Monomorium carbonarium ebeninum (ant).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).			1			Do.
Nitidulid	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).				1		Do.
Noctuid	Chrysanthemum-like plant				1		Do.
Otiorhynchid	Abrus precatorius (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Palaeopus costicollis (Curculionidae).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)				1	8	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	In soil around potted plant.			1			Do.
Philoscia sp. (isopod)	do			1			Do.
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	Green plant				1		Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1		Do.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				2	1	Do.
Do	Coffea sp. (coffee)			1			Florida.*
Do	Fern					1	Do.*
Do	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			Pennsylvania.
Do	Musa sp. (banana) (stem)	1					Do.
Pseudococcus adonidum (long-tailed mealybug).	Chayota edulis (chayote)				1		Do.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do			1	4		Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAMAICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Annona muricata (soursop)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Chayota edulis (chayote)			1			Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Pyralid	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)			1			Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					1	Do.
Do	Yam and sweetpotato débris.					1	Do.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (hemispherical scale).	Unknown plant		1				Do.
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Citrus sp. (twig)					1	Do.
Do	Unknown plant				1		Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Do	Chrysanthemum sp				1		Do.
Scolopendra alternans (myriapod).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Maryland.
Silvanus signatus (Cucujidae).	Green herbs				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).				1		Do.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Tettigoniid	Leaf of grass-like plant				1		Do.
Tineid	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1		Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Tortricid	In soil around potted plant			1			Do.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant).	Banana leaf débris	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Florida.*
Aspergillus niger	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	2					Louisiana.
Aspergillus sp	do	1					Do.
Do	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					1	Pennsylvania.
Capnodium citri	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Maryland.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Persea americana (avocado).				1		Do.
Diplodia sp	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Do	Mangifera indica (mango) (seed).			1			Do.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Leptothyrium pomi	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Pennsylvania.
Penicillium sp	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Louisiana.
Do	Colocasia esculenta (dasheen).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Dioscorea sp. (yam)				1	1	Do.
Rhizopus nigricans	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Do.
Septobasidium sp	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
JAPAN							
Insects:							
Agrotis sp. (Noctuidae)	Brassica pekinensis (Petsai cabbage).					1	Washington.
Aleyrodes azaleae (white fly)	Azalea sp	2					District of Columbia.
Anarsia sp. (Gelechiidae)	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (cutting).	2					Do.
Ancylolomia sp. (Pyralidae)	Oryza sativa (rice) (straw packing).	1					Pennsylvania.
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	4					Do.
Do	do	1					Washington.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	do	1					Do.
Anthomyiid	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Anthonomus sp. (Curculionidae).	Prunus donarium (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Aspidiotus cryptoxanthus (Coccidae).	Castanea sp	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Aucuba sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Aucuba sp				1		Do.
Aspidiotus perniciosus (San Jose scale).	Malus sylvestris (apple)	1					Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (flowering cherry).				1		Do.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Aucuba sp				1		Do.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (stem).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	2					Do.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Aulacaspis pentagona (West Indian peach scale).	Azalea sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Do	Ilex sp	1		1	1		Do.
Do	Ornamental plant				2		Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (dwarf flowering plum).				1		Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (flowering cherry).			1			Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (ornamental cherry) (plant).				1		Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (ornamental plum) (tree).				1		Do.
Do	Prunus sp. (ornamental)				1		Do.
Do	Prunus sp				1		Do.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)			1			Do.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)			2			California.*
Do	do	1					District of Columbia.
Do	do	3					Washington.
Bucculatrix sp. (Lyonetiidae).	Aucuba sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Do	Camellia sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Pyrus communis (pear)			1			Do.
Carposina persicae (Carposinidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple)					1	Do.
Carposina sp. (Carposinidae).	Magnolia kobus (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Cecidomyiid	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Cercopid	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Ceroplastes ceriferus (Coccidae).	Undetermined plant				2		California.*
Ceroplastes floridensis (Florida wax scale).	Diospyros sp	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				2		Washington.
Do	Fatsia sp				1		Do.
Ceroplastes rubens (Coccidae).	Ilex sp. (holly) (plant)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Marantaceae		1				Washington.
Ceroplastes sp. (Coccidae)	Undertermined plant				1		California.*
Ceutorhynchus albosuturalis (Curculionidae).	In package with unidentified seed.		1				District of Columbia.
Chermes sp. (aphid)	Pinus sp. (pine) (twig)				1		Louisiana.
Chilo simplex (sugarcane moth borer of India).	Bamboo shoots	1					California.*
Do	Oryza sativa (rice) (straw)	3					Pennsylvania.
Do	do	2					Washington.
Do	Rice straw packing around breakable merchandise.	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Rice straw packing	1					Washington.
Do	Rice straw	1					California.*
Chilo sp. (Pyralidae)	Rice straw used as packing for porcelain.	1					Pennsylvania.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Chionaspis euonymi (euonymus scale).	Euonymus sp				7		Washington.
Chionaspis wistariae (Coccidae).	Wisteria sp			1			California.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Chionaspis yanonensis (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Oregon.
Do	do			1			Washington.
Chionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Wisteria sp	1					District of Columbia.
Chloropid	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Rice straw packing	1					Do.
Chrysomelini (Chrysomelidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Washington.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Camellia sp				1		California.*
Do	Undetermined plant				1		Do.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Aspidistra sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Citrus aurantium (sour orange).					1	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Oregon.
Do	Diospyros sp	2					District of Columbia.
Coccinella brucki (Coccinellidae).	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange) (ornamental plant).				1		Do.
Do	Salix sp				1		Do.
Coleophora sp. (Haploptiliidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					District of Columbia.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Curculionid	Castanopsis kawakamii	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Castanopsis stello-spina	1					Do.
Do	Quercus stenophylla	1					Do.
Cylas turcipennis (Curculionidae).	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Washington.
Dorycephalus sp. (Cicadellidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (cutting).	1					District of Columbia.
Earias roseifera (Noctuidae)	Azalea sp. (cutting)	1					Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Capsicum annuum (pepper) (dry).	1					California.*
Do	Hemp (seed)	1					Do.
Do	Physalis sp			1			Do.
Do	Vicia faba (horse bean)	1					Do.
Eulota similaris (Mollusca)	Pinus sp. (dwarf pine)				1		Washington.
Euponera solitaria (ant)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Fiorinia fioriniae (Coccidae).	Camellia sp			1			California.*
Fiorinia sp. (Coccidae)	Ornamental plant				1		Washington.
Fulgorid	Aucuba sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Geometrid	In package containing chestnut cuttings.	1					District of Columbia.
Gracilaria azaleella (azalea leaf-miner).	Azalea sp. (leaf)	1					Do.
Do	Azalea sp	1					Do.
Do	Between two azalea leaves netted together with a web.	1					Do.
Grapholitha sp. (Olethreutidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			Washington.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)			4			Do.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Citrus aurantium (sour orange).			1			Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (plant).				1		Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Oregon.
Do	do					2	Washington.
Do	Ficus sp				1		Do.
Hyponomeutid	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Icerya purchasi (cottony-cushion scale).	Chrysanthemum sp				1		Do.
Do	Citrus medica (citron)					1	Do.
Ischnaspis longirostris (thread scale).	Palm				1		Louisiana.
Kaliella sp. (Mollusca)	Radicula armoracia (horse-radish).					1	Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Labidurid	Zingiber officinale (ginger) (root).	1					California.*
Lasioptera sp. (Cecidomyiidae).	Ephedra vulgaris	1					Washington.
Lasius niger var. (ant)	In subsoil packing of lily bulbs.	1					Do.
Lasius sp. (ant)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Laspeyresia splendana reaumurana (Olethreutidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)			1			California.*
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae).	do	2					District of Columbia.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	3					Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Coccidae).	Diospyros sp	4					District of Columbia.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)			1			Washington.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Oregon.
Do	do			1		2	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (plant).				2		Do.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	13					District of Columbia.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Washington..
Do	Undetermined plant				1		California.*
Leucaspis japonica (Coccidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	8					District of Columbia.
Leucaspis sp. (Coccidae)	do	4					Do.
Limacodid	Dwarf palm				1		Washington.
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Bamboo				1		California.*
Morganella maskelli (Coccidae).	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.*
Myrmecina graminicola nipponica (ant).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Oecanthinae (Gryllidae)	In soil around aucuba plant.				1		Washington.
Olethreutid	Pyrus communis (pear)					2	Oregon.
Do	do			1			Washington.
Do	Quercus gilva	1					District of Columbia.
Ormenis sp. (Fulgoridae)	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Camellia sp			1			California.*
Do	do				1		Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Do	do					2	Oregon.
Do	do			1		2	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (ornamental plant).				1		Do.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				2		Do.
Do	Undetermined plant				1		California.*
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Kentia sp. (palm)				1		Washington.
Parlatoria theae (Coccidae)	Acer sp. (maple)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	do				1		Washington.
Do	Aucuba sp				1		Do.
Do	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Do	Euonymus sp				2		Do.
Do	Ilex sp. (holly) (plant)	1					District of Columbia.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	Aucuba sp				1		Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).				1		Do.
Phelcole sp. (ant)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)		1				District of Columbia.
Phenacaspis aucubae (Coccidae).	Aucuba sp. (plant)				3		Washington.
Do	Aucuba sp				1		Do.
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Aucuba sp. (plant)				2		Do.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	9					District of Columbia.
Phenacoccus sp. (Coccidae)	Azalea sp	5					Do.
Do	Diospyros sp	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Phyllophaga sp. (Scarabaeidae).	In soil around roots of plants.	1					District of Columbia.
Pinnaspis buxi (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Louisiana.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Pristomyrmex japonicus (ant).	do	2					Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).				1		Do.
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	7	1				District of Columbia.
Do	Citrus aurantium (sour orange).			1		1	Washington.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2			California.*
Do	do					2	Oregon.
Do	do			3		2	Washington.
Do	Diospyros kaki (kaki persimmon).	4					District of Columbia.
Do	Diospyros sp.	1					Do.
Do	Myrica rubra	6					Do.
Pseudaonidia paeoniae (Coccidae).	Azalea sp.	6					Do.
Do	Camellia sp. (plant)				1		Washington.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					District of Columbia.
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Coccidae).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).			1	1		California.*
Pseudaonidia sp. (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			Washington.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Coccidae).	Buxus sp. (box)				1		Do.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Pinus sp.				1		Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Camellia sp.				1		California.*
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Undetermined plant				2		California.*
Pseudoponera solitaria (ant).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Washington.
Psychid	Azalea sp. (leaf)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Azalea sp.	4					Do.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (cutting).	1					Do.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (twig).	1					Do.
Do	Diospyros sp.	1					Do.
Do	Juniperus sp. (dwarf juniper).				1		Washington.
Pterophorus sp. (Pterophoridae).	Buxus sp. (box)				1		Do.
Ptinella sp. (Ptiliidae)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Pulvinaria sp. (Coccidae)	Ornamental plant				1		Washington.
Do	Undetermined plant				1		California.*
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Buxus sp. (box)				1		Washington.
Do	In package with unidentified seed.		1				District of Columbia.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Indiana.*
Do	do	1					Ohio.*
Do	do	4					Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Dioscorea sp.			1			Washington.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	4					Pennsylvania.
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Buxus sp. (box)				1		Washington.
Saissetia sp. (Coccidae)	Azalea sp.	1					District of Columbia.
Sarrothripinae (Noctuidae)	do	2					Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Indiana.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Syrphid	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Washington.
Do	Brassica pekinensis (Petsai cabbage).					1	Do.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Do.
Tetramorium caespitum (ant).	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tetramorium caespitum (ant).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Washington.
Do	Rice straw packing	1					Pennsylvania.
Tetramorium guineense (ant).	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Washington.
Tetramorium sp. (ant)	In subsoil packing of lily bulbs.	1					Do.
Trachys sp. (Buprestidae)	Prunus sp. (dwarf plum) (leaf).				1		Do.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)		1				Do.
Yponomeutid	Euonymus sp. (plant)				1		Do.
Zeuzera pyrina (leopard (moth).	Castanea sp. (chestnut) (cutting).	1					District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					4	Washington.
Albugo candida	Brassica sp					1	Do.
Cephalobus sp	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Coniosporium shiraianum	Bamboo used as packing for breakable merchandise.	1					Do.
Oidium euonymi-japonica	Euonymus sp. (plant)				2		Washington.
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Oregon.
Do	do			1			Washington.
Phoma citricarpa	do					1	Do.
Phomopsis citri	Ornamental orange plant				1		Do.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Rhizopus nigricans	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Do.
Sphaceloma sp	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sp. (cooking orange)		1				Do.
Tilletia horrida	Oryza sativa (rice) (head)	1					Pennsylvania.
Ustilago tritici	Appears to be Triticum straw used as lining for case of porcelain.	1					Washington.
JAVA							
Insects:							
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Among potatoes					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Pseudococcus sacchari (Coccidae).	Saccharum sp. (cane)		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Melanconium sacchari	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).		1				Do.
LITHUANIA							
Insects:							
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Corylus avellana (filbert)		1				Pennsylvania.
MADAGASCAR							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus excisus (Coccidae).	Chrysalidocarpus decipiens		1				District of Columbia.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	do		2				Do.
Asterolecanium sp. (Coccidae).	Holo	1					Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Chrysalidocarpus decipiens.		1				Do.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae).	Euphorbia intisy	1					Do.
Diaspinae (Coccidae)	Mascarenhasia arborescens.	1					Do.
Pentatomid	In package with cotton	1					Do.
Phenacaspis natalensis (Coccidae).	Chrysalidocarpus decipiens.		1				Do.
Pinnaspis sp. (Coccidae)	do		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Diplodia sp	Euphorbia intisy		1				Do.
Fusarium sp	do		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MADEIRA ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Banana leaves and stems used as packing for yams.			1			Rhode Island.
Blastobasid	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat).			1			Do.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	do			1			Do.
Do	In bag containing quinces, pears, ferns, Opuntia sp., pomegranate, and potatoes.			1			Do.
Ceratitis sp. (Trypetidae)	Opuntia sp. (pricklypear)			1			Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Dioscorea sp. (yam)			1			Do.
Pseudococcus boninsis (Coccidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			2			Do.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Chayota edulis (chayote)			1			Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).			1			Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Banana leaf used as packing for yams.			1			Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Chayota edulis (chayote)			1			Do.
MALAY PENINSULA							
Insects:							
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					2	Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	do					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Diplodia sp	Dioscorea sp. (yam)					1	Do.
MALTA							
Insects:							
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Spongospora subterranea	do					1	Do.
MARTINIQUE							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1	1	California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					3	Do.*
Diseases:							
Cladosporium citri	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1	1	Do.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.*
MEXICO							
Insects:							
Agromyzid	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato.)	1					Arizona.
Ammalo insulata (Arctiidae).	Pisum sativum (pea)	1					Do.
Anastrepha ludens (Mexican fruit fly).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	1	Florida.*
Do	do			1			Texas.
Do	Mammea americana (mamey).			1			Louisiana.
Do	do			7			Texas.
Do	Mangifera indica (mango)			48		1	Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Do.
Do	Psidium guajava (guava)			4			Do.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Do	Sapote			2			Do.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae).	Mammea americana (mamey).			1			Do.
Do	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			Do.
Anobiid	Ficus sp. (fig)			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Anthonomus eugenii (pepper weevil).	Capsicum annuum (pepper) (green).			1			New York.
Anthonomus grandis (boll weevil).	Gossypium sp. (Thurberia cotton plant) (in truck).						Arizona.
Anthonomus sp. (Curculionidae).	In box containing dried leaves and small fruit.			1			New York.
Aphis nerii (aphid)	Nerium oleander (oleander) (plant).			1			Texas.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	Phaseolus sp. (green string bean).			1			Do.
Aspidiotus camelliae (greedy scale).	Pyrus communis (pear)				1		California.*
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Persea americana (avocado) (leaf).			1			New York.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Asparagus sprengeri (sprenger asparagus).			1			Texas.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Mentha sp. (mint) (plant)			1			Do.
Bephrata sp. (Eurytomidae).	Annona muricata (soursop).				1		Louisiana.
Blastobasid	Tejocote			1			Texas.
Brachyrhinini (Curculionidae).	Holcus halepensis (Johnson grass) (in truck).						Arizona.
Brachymyrmex sp. (ant)	Annona cherimola (cherimoya).			1			Texas.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Cascalote (Leguminosae) (seed).		1				District of Columbia.
Camponotus abdominalis var. (ant).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Texas.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Do	do	1					Texas.
Catorama sp. (Anobiidae)	Cassia grandis (pink-shower).			1			California.*
Cecidomyiid	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Arizona.
Cerambycid	Log	1					California.*
Chirida sp. (Chrysomelidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Chrysomelid	do (tomato).	1					Do.*
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	2					Texas.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange) (leaf).			1			Arizona.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2			California.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Chrysomphalus aurantii citrinus (Coccidae).	do				1		California.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Texas.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus perseae (Coccidae).	do			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus personatus (Coccidae).	Rosa sp. (rose)			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus scutiformis (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					California.*
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae).	do	1					Texas.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Maryland.
Do	Dianthus sp. (carnation) (plant).			1			Texas.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	do			1			Do.
Conotrachelus aguacatae (Curculionidae).	Persea americana (avocado).			2			Do.
Conotrachelus perseae (Curculionidae).	do			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Conotrachelus sp. (Curculionidae).	Persea americana (avocado).			15			Texas.
Do	Persea americana (avocado) (seed).			1			Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado) (deseeded).			3			Do.
Crocidosema sp. (Olethreutidae).	Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	1					New York.
Cucujid	Lignum-vitae	1					California.*
Curculionid	Amygdalus persica (peach)			1			Texas.
Do	Psidium guajava (guava)			1			Do.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).			4			Do.
Diabrotica balteata (Chrysomelidae).	Solanum melongena (eggplant).	1					Arizona.
Diaspinae (Coccidae)	Cerbera thevetia (yellow oleander).	1					Texas.
Diaspis echinocacti opuntiae (Coccidae).	Cereus sp		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Opuntia sp		1				Do.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			2			Texas.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Bean	1					California.*
Do	Ficus sp. (fig) (dry)			1			Texas.
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			Do.
Epuraea sp. (Nitidulidae)	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).					1	Do.
Etiella zinckenella (Pyralidae).	On floor of car loaded with green peppers, cucumbers, and eggplants.	1					Arizona.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	2					California.*
Do	do	1					Texas.
Euscepes sp. (Curculionidae).	Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato).			1			Do.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Annona cherimola (cherimoya).			1			Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.
Do	Crescentia sp			1			Do.
Do	In basket containing mameys.			1			Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Do.
Do	Psidium guajava (guava)			1			Do.
Formica sp. (ant)	Log	1					California.*
Gelechiid	Capsicum annuum (bell pepper).	1					Arizona.
Do	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Do.
Do	do	1					Michigan.
Glyptotus sp. (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Grapholitha sp. (Olethreutidae).	Cydonia oblonga (quince)			1			Texas.
Heliothis obsoleta (corn earworm).	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Arizona.
Do	do	12					California.*
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	1					New York.
Do	In car of tomatoes	1					Arizona.
Do	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	2					Do.
Do	do	2					Michigan.
Hemichionaspis aspidistrae (aspidistra scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Texas.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	do	1					Do.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit).				1	1	Florida.*
Do	Citrus limetta (sweet lime)				1		Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Louisiana.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1		1	California.*
Do	do	3					Texas.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			California.*
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do			1			Texas.
Leptotrichus sp. (isopod)	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Arizona.
Lygus sp. (Miridae)	Punica granatum (pomegranate).				1		Texas.
Macrosiphum sp. (aphid)	Geranium (plant)			1			Do.
Myelois venipars (Pyralidae).	Ficus sp. (fig)			1			Do.
Myelois sp. (Pyralidae)	Citrus sinensis (orange)			2			Do.
Neleus tlascala (Passalidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Noctuid	do	1					Alabama.
Do	Pisum sativum (pea) (green).	1					Arizona.
Nodonota sp. (Chrysomelidae).	Echeveria sp			1			Texas.
Olethreutid	Annona cherimola (cherimoya).			3			Do.
Do	Bean	1					Do.
Do	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			Do.
Do	Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (Lima bean).	1					Do.
Omosita sp. (Nitidulidae)	Amygdalus persica (peach)			1			Do.
Ortalid	Persea americana (avocado).			1			Do.
Orthezia insignis (Coccidae)	Mentha sp. (mint) (plant)			1			Do.
Orthezia sp. (Coccidae)	Mentha sp. (mint)			1			Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1	1	Florida.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	do			2			Texas.
Do	Euonymus sp			1			Do.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	Gossypium sp. (seed cotton) (boll).			1			Do.
Phelomerus aberrans (Bruchidae).	Cassia grandis (pink-shower).			1			California.*
Phthorimaea lycopersicella (Gelechiidae).	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	2					Michigan.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (po- (potato).			1			California. *
Do	do			1			Texas.
Phthorimaea sp. (Gelechiidae.	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	7					Arizona.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Cassia grandis (pink-shower).			2			California.*
Do	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (seed).	1					Arizona.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					California.*
Pseudomyrma sp. (ant)	do	1					Louisiana.
Psyllid gall	Persea americana (avocado).			1			New York.
Pyralid	Crescentia sp			1			Texas.
Do	Ficus sp. (fig) (dry)	1					Do.
Do	Gossypium sp. (cotton) (seed) (in railroad car).						Do.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Cerbera thevetia (yellow oleander).	1					Do.
Sphenophorus ludovicianus (Curculionidae)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Stenoma sp. (Stenomidae)	Annona cherimola (cherimoya).			1			Texas.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	Nerium oleander (oleander) (plant)			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tenebrionid	Lignum-vitae	1					California.*
Do	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Tibicen chloromera (Cicadidae).	do	1					Louisiana.
Tineid	Punica granatum (pomegranate).				1		Texas.
Tortricid	Persea americana (avocado) (deseeded).			1			Do.
Do	Psidium guajava (guava)			1			Do.
Trioza koebelei (Chermidae).	Persea americana (avocado).			1			New York.
Xyleborus sp. (Scolytidae)	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane) (in railroad car).						Texas.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).			1			California.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Caconema radicicola	Unidentified plant			1			Texas.
Cercospora ricinella	Ricinus communis (castorbean).			1			New York.
Cladosporium citri	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)				1	1	Florida.*
Colletotrichum falcatum	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane) (in railroad car).						Texas.
Colletotrichum phomoides	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Arizona.
Fusarium sp.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).			1			California.*
Mucor sp.	Cactaceae				1		Pennsylvania.
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Louisiana.
Penicillium sp.	Cactaceae				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	1					Arizona.
Puccinia graminis	Triticum aestivum (wheat) (stalk).			1			Texas.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).			1			Do.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Vermicularia sp.	Holcus sorghum var. (broomcorn).		1				Florida.*
MOROCCO							
Insects:							
Atherigona sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Pennsylvania.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Plutella maculipennis (diamond-back moth).	do					1	Do.
NETHERLANDS							
Insects:							
Acronycta sp. (Noctuidae)	Syringa sp.	1					District of Columbia.
Agriolimax agrestis (Mollusca).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).	1					Pennsylvania.
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	Narcissus sp. (Sir Watkin) (bulb).	1					Do.
Anthomyiid	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					Michigan.
Anuraphis tulipae (aphid)	Iris xiphioides (Mont Blanc) (bulb).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Iris sp. (Queen Wilhelmina) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Iris sp. (Rembrandt) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Iris sp. (root)		1				Pennsylvania.
Borkhausenia pseudospretella (Oecophoridae).	At root of narcissus bulb (Poeticus Horace).	1					New Jersey.
Do	Crocus sp. (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	Fagopyrum esculentum (buckwheat) (hulls).			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Borkhausenia pseudospretella (Oecophoridae).	Sphagnum around Manetti stock.	1					Pennsylvania.
Cecidomyiid	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	2					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Hyacinthus sp.	2					California.*
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (turnip gall weevil).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					2	Pennsylvania.
Chloropid	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Curculionid	In soil around roots of azalea plants.	1					District of Columbia.
Emphytus cinctus (sawfly)	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Connecticut.*
Endrosis lacteella (Oecophoridae).	Fagopyrum esculentum (buckwheat) (hulls).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	In bag of scilla bulbs	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Sphagnum around Manetti stock.	1					Do.
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	Buxus sempervirens (common box).				1		Do.
Eumerus strigatus (lesser bulb fly).	Allium cepa (onion)	7					Florida.*
Do	do	1					Michigan.
Do	do	26					New York.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (Albertine) (bulb).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	2					New York.
Do	Iris sp. (bulb)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	2					New York.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Campernellii rugulosus) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Dosoris) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Flora Plena) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Frans Hals) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Golden Queen) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred) (bulb).	1					Illinois.
Do	do	1					Louisiana.
Do	do	2					Oregon.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Lord Kitchener) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Martha) (bulb).	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Minister Talma) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Miss Ellen Terry) (bulb).	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Orange Cup) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Silver Spur) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Sir Watkin) (bulb).	2					Illinois.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Soleil d'Or) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Spring Glory) (bulb).	2					Do.
Do	do	3					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Sulphur Beauty) (bulb).	3					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (The Pearl) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Tresserve) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					Illinois.
Do	do	1					Massachusetts.
Do	do	1					Michigan.
Do	do	3					Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	Allium cepa (onion)	35					New York.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Sir Watkin) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					Washington.
Do	On bag of onions	1					New York.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Iris sp. (Hart Nibbriz)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred) (bulb).	1					Louisiana.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Golden Queen) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Martha) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	do	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Miscellaneous bulbs	1					New York.
Do	Mixed bulbs	1					Massachusetts.
Do	On crate of bulbs	1					New York.
Do	Scilla sp. (squill) (bulb)	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	2					Do.
Do	do	1					New York.
Forficula auricularia forcipata (earwig).	Chionodoxa sp. (glory-of-the-snow) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Iris sp. (Huchtenburg) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Packing material	1					New York.
Gibbium psylloides (Ptinidae).	In soil around roots of Buxus sempervirens.				1		Pennsylvania.
Gracilia sp. (Cerambycidae)	Dead branch, apparently willow, in case with iris bulbs.	1					District of Columbia.
Helicella candidula (Mollusca).	Among snowdrop bulbs	1					Pennsylvania.
Hepialid	In peat packing in case of peony roots.	1					District of Columbia.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Bulbs	1					Washington.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Scilla sp. (squill) (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Hylemyia antiqua (onion maggot).	Allium cepa (onion)	7					Florida.*
Hylemyia cilicrura (seed-corn maggot).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Michigan.
Do	do	27					New York.
Do	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Lasius niger (ant)	Narcissus sp. (Miss Ellen Terry) (bulb).	1					Do.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Washington.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Syringa sp	1					District of Columbia.
Merodon sp. (Syrphidae)	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	2					New York.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Bazelman Major).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Boerhave) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Dosoris) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Expectation) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Flora Plena) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Glory of Sassenheim) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Golden Beauty) (bulb).	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Merodon sp. (Syrphidae)	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred) (bulb).	2					Illinois.
Do	do	1					Louisiana.
Do	do	1					New Jersey.
Do	do	1					Oregon.
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	do	1					Texas.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Martha) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Miss Ellen Terry) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Sir Watkin) (bulb).	4					Do.
Do	do	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Spring Glory) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)			1			New York.
Do	do	3					Washington.
Mycetobia sp. (Rhyphidae)	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Necrobia sp. (Cleridae)	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Nemobius sp. (Gryllidae)	Among tulip bulbs	1					Do.
Noctuid	Buxus sempervirens (common box) (leaf).				1		Do.
Notolophus antiqua (European tussock moth).	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Iowa.*
Ortalid	Allium cepa (onion)	3					New York.
Platynus sp. (Platypodidae).	In sack of tulip bulbs		1				District of Columbia.
Psylla buxi (box psylla)	Buxus sempervirens (common box).				2		Pennsylvania.
Pterostichus sp. (Carabidae)	Among narcissus bulbs (King Alfred).	1					New Jersey.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Crocus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Galanthus sp. (snowdrop) (bulb).	1					New York.
Do	do	3					Pennsylvania.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	4					California.*
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	do	14					Pennsylvania.
Do	do	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred) (bulb).	1					Louisiana.
Do	do	2					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Oliver Cromwell) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Orange Cup) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Sulphur Beauty).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (The Pearl) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					California.*
Do	do	1					Washington.
Do	Scilla siberica (Siberian squill) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Scilla sp. (squill) (bulb)	3					Do.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					California.*
Do	do	1					Michigan.
Do	do	4					Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Muscari sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Scilla sp. (squill) (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Do.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					California.*
Do	do	4					Pennsylvania.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Allium cepa (onion)	3					New York.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Maryland.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (Rosea maxima) (bulb).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Ilex sp. (plant)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Lilium sp. (lily) (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Golden Queen) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					New York.
Swammerdamella sp. (Scatopsidae).	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Maryland.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Tinea granella (Tineidae)	do	1					New York.
Tortricid	Buxus sempervirens (common box).				1		Pennsylvania.
Trichocera sp. (Tipulidae)	Allium cepa (onion)	4					New York.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Unio pictorum (Mollusca)	In soil around holly plant				1		Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					14	Florida.*
Aphelenchus modestus	Narcissus sp. (Spring Glory) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Aphelenchus parietinus	Narcissus sp. (Glory of Leiden) (bulb).	1					Do.
Aphelenchus subtenuis	Narcissus sp. (Frans Hals) (bulb).	1					Do.
Aphelenchus sp.	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					New York.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Aspergillus niger	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	2					Maryland.
Do	do	1					Washington.
Aspergillus sp.	do	1					Maryland.
Bacterium tumefaciens	Rosa multiflora (Japanese rose) (stock).	1					New York.
Do	Rosa sp. (Manetti stock)	1					Illinois.*
Do	do	1					Indiana.*
Do	do	2					New York.
Do	Rosa sp. (Multiflora)	1					Do.
Do	Rosa sp. (stock)	1					Do.
Do	Rosa rugosa (stock)	1					Do.
Botrytis parasitica	Galanthus sp. (bulb)	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Leucojum vernum	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Gertrude) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Glory of Leiden).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Narcissus sp. (King Alfred)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					Michigan.
Botrytis sp.	Galanthus sp. (bulb)	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Zea mays (corn) (leaf)					1	Pennsylvania.
Caconema radicicola	Paeonia sp. (peony)	1					District of Columbia.
Cephalobus sp.	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Diplogaster sp.	do	2					Do.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Michigan.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Spring Glory) (bulb).	1					Do.
Do	Narcissus sp. (bulb)	1					Michigan.
Fusarium sp.	Narcissus sp. (Clarion) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					5	Florida.*
Do	do					2	Maryland.
Mycosphaerella fragariae	Fragaria sp. (strawberry) (leaf).			1			New York.
Penicillium sp.	Crocus sp. (Mammoth Yellow) (bulb).	1					Massachusetts.
Do	Crocus sp. (bulb)	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Penicillium sp	Crocus sp. (bulbs)	1					Washington.
Do	Gladiolus sp. (Fiery Knight).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	3					Maryland.
Do	Iris sp. (Yellow Queen) (bulb).	1					Washington.
Do	Iris sp. (Imperator) (bulb)	3					Do.
Do	Iris sp. (bulb)	1					Do.
Do	Scilla sp. (squill) (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Tulipa sp. (bulb)	2					Michigan.
Do	do	4					Pennsylvania.
Do	do	1					Washington.
Pseudomonas hyacinthi	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	1					Pennsylvania.
Rhabditis sp	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Do	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	4					Pennsylvania
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Sclerotium sp	Iris sp. (bulbous)	1					District of Columbia.
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					6	Florida.*
Tylenchus dipsaci	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Do	Iris sp. (English) (bulb)	1					Washington.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Orange Cup) (bulb).	1					Oregon.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Silver Spur) (bulb).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do	Narcissus sp. (Spring Glory) (bulb).	1					Do.
Tylenchus sp	Hyacinthus sp. (bulb)	2					New York.
NEW BRUNSWICK							
Insects:							
Agromyza sp. (Agromyzidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	In bag of potatoes	1					Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Plutella maculipennis (diamond-back moth).	do					1	Do.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Fusarium sp	do					1	Florida.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Rhizoctonia solani	do	1					Do.
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
NEW GUINEA							
Insects:							
Araecerus sp. (Platystomidae).	Mucuna bennetti (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Chionaspis madiunensis (Coccidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Undetermined seed		1				Do.
Rhabdocnemis sp. (Curculionidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	1					Do.
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	do	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Insects:							
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	Watsonia sp. (bulb)	----	----	1	----	----	District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	----do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
NEW ZEALAND							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus camelliae (greedy scale).	Olearia avicenniaefolia	1	----	----	----	----	California.*
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Corokia cotoneaster (fruit)	----	1	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Erirhinus sp. (Curculionidae).	Carmichaelia odorata	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Leucaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Podocarpus ferruginea	1	----	----	----	----	California.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Podocarpus dacrydioides	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Olearia avicenniaefolia	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).	----	----	----	----	1	Massachusetts.
NICARAGUA							
Insects:							
Alegoria dilatata (Tenebrionidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Camponotus abdominalis var. (ant).	----do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	----do	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	----do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Monomorium sp. (ant)	Log	1	----	----	----	----	California.*
Neoponera villosa (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Louisiana.
Phelypera distigma (Curculionidae).	Banana débris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
NIGERIA							
Insects:							
Curculionid	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1	----	----	----	----	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Florida.*
NORWAY							
Insects:							
Anthomyiid	Brassica rapa (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Pennsylvania.
Anuraphis sp. (aphid)	Plant	----	----	1	----	----	New York.
Pyralid	On wrapper around shrub stock.	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Oospora pustulans	Solanum tuberosum (potato).	----	----	----	----	1	Pennsylvania.
Spongospora subterranea	----do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)	----	----	1	----	----	New York.
NOVA SCOTIA							
Insects:							
Agallia sp. (Cicadellidae)	In soil around roots of spruce tree.	----	----	1	----	----	Massachusetts.
Dolopius sp. (Elateridae)	----do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Lasius niger neoniger (ant)	----do	----	----	2	----	----	Do.
Myrmica brevinodis canadensis (ant).	----do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Otiorhynchus ovatus (Otiorhynchidae).	Picea sp. (spruce)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
ONTARIO							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	Cereus baumanni	----	1	----	----	----	District of Columbia.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	Ribes sp. (cutting)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Malus sp. (apple) (scion)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Do	Ribes sp. (cutting)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Coccidae).	Cereus quadricostatus (plant).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ONTARIO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Sempervivum abyssinica		1				District of Columbia
Pulvinaria floccifera (Coccidae).	Dendrobium merlin (orchid).	1					Do.
Do	Dendrobium sp. (orchid) (plant).	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Caconema sp	Mesembryanthemum thunbergii.		1				Do.
ORIENT							
Insects:							
Anisolabis annulipes (earwig).	In hold of ship						Washington.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					California.*
PALESTINE							
Insects:							
Anobiid	Citrus medica (citron)		1				Pennsylvania.
Bembidion sp. (Carabidae)	Unknown bulbs			1			Rhode Island.
Chrysomelid	On flower stalk of unknown bulb.			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus medica (citron) (fruit).		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Citrus medica (citron)		1				Michigan.
Do	do		3				New York.
Do	do		6				Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	do			1			Massachusetts.
Do	Tamarix articulata		1				District of Columbia.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Citrus medica (cedrat)		1				California.*
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Citrus medica (citron)		1				Michigan.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	do		1				New York.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes ficus (Coccidae).	Ficus carica biyadi		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Ficus sp. (stem)		2				Do.
Monomorium sp. (ant)	Unidentified plant		1				New York.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus medica (cedrat)		1				California.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	New York.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	do			1			Rhode Island.
Pseudococcus kraunhiae (Coccidae).	Citrus medica (citron)		1				Michigan.
Do	do		2				Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	do		1				Do.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Amaryllis sp. (bulb)			1			Rhode Island.
Scolytid	Olea sp. (olive) (stem)		1				District of Columbia.
PANAMA							
Insects:							
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			California.*
Crematogaster brevispinosa var. (ant).	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage)	1					South Carolina.
Discocephala humilis (Pentatomidae).	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Discocephala notulata (Pentatomidae).	do	1					Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Bean			1			California.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					2	Do.*
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1	2	California.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PANAMA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	California.
Neoponera villosa (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	California.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Musa sp. (banana)	1					Louisiana.
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	do	1					Do.
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	Under bark of hardwood log.	1					Do.
Rhabdocnemis sp. (Curculionidae).	Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).			1			Alabama.
Scolytid	Under bark of hardwood log.	1					Louisiana.
Tineid	Musa sp. (banana) (foliage)	1					South Carolina.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Cladosporium citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)				1		California.*
Fusarium sp	Cucumis sativus (cucumber).					1	South Carolina.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	do					1	Do.*
PERU							
Insects:							
Anastrepha fraterculus (West Indian fruit fly).	Vitis sp. (grape)	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	California.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana leaves used as packing for grapes.	1					New York.
Tortricid	Persea americana (avocado).	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Phomopsis citri	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	California.*
PHILIPPINES							
Insects:							
Acythopeus sp. (Curculionidae).	Vanda sanderiana (orchid)	1					District of Columbia.
Amatissa sp. (Psychidae)	Litchi chinensis (lychee)		1				Do.
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Coccidae).	do		1				Do.
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)		2				California.*
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Litchi chinensis (lychee)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Ornamental palm				1		Washington.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Bean		1				California.*
Cathartus sp. (Cucujidae)	Capsicum annuum (pepper) (dry).	1					Do.*
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			Washington.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	do			1			Do.
Chrysomphalus rossi (Coccidae).	Phalaenopsis rosea (moth orchid) (plant).	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Phalaenopsis schilleriana (moth orchid) (plant).	1					Do.
Cryptorhynchinae (Curculionidae).	Heritiera littoralis (seed)		1				California.*
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	Dioscorea sp			1			Washington.
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae).	Copra	1					California.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Copra confection			1			Do.*
Do	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					Do.*
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PHILIPPINES—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus grandis (pomelo)			1			Washington.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).		1				California.*
Lophocateres pusillus (Siamese grain beetle).	Oryza sativa (paddy rice)		1				Do.*
Parlatoria proteus (Coccidae).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			1			Washington.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	do			1			Do.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)			1			Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Mangifera indica (mango)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Ornamental palm				1		Washington.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	In can of shelled pelee nuts		1				California.*
Do	Heterospathe elata (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Prenolepsis longicornis (crazy ant).	In soil around dwarf pine				1		Pennsylvania.
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale).	Citrus aurantium (sour orange).			1			Washington.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sp. (sucker)		2				District of Columbia.
Rhizoglyphus phylloxerae (mite).	Nephelium lappaceum (rambutan) (seed).		1				Do.
Saissetia sp. (Coccidae)	Punica granatum (pomegranate).		1				California.*
POLAND							
Insects:							
Amara equestris (Carabidae).	In soil around chrysanthemum plant.		1				Pennsylvania.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Corylus avellana (filbert)			1			New York.
Brachyrhinus ovatus (Curculionidae).	In moss packing around tulip and lily bulbs and peony roots.		1				Pennsylvania.
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Pyrus communis (pear)			1			New York.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	Dahlia sp. (root)		1				Massachusetts.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (scion).		1				District of Columbia.
Malacosoma sp. (Lasiocampidae).	Malus sylvestris (apple) (cutting).		1				Pennsylvania.
Myrmica levinodis (ant)	Dahlia sp. (root)		1				Massachusetts.
Myrmica lobicornis (ant)	In moss packing around tulip and lily bulbs and peony roots.		1				Pennsylvania.
Olethreutid	Malus sylvestris (apple)			1			New York.
Psylliodes affinis (Chrysomelidae).	Dahlia sp. (root)		1				Massachusetts.
Pterostichus sp. (Carabidae).	do		1				Do.
Sitona hispidulus (Curculionidae).	In moss packing around tulip and lily bulbs and peony roots.		1				Pennsylvania.
Strophosoma sp. (Curculionidae).	Vitis sp. (grape) (cutting)		1				New York.
Tineid	Mushroom		1				Michigan
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	In moss and sand packing around apple cuttings.		1				Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Botrytis cinerea	Vitis sp. (grape) (cutting)		1				New York.
Penicillium sp	Allium cepa (onion)		1				Pennsylvania.
PORTO RICO							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	Mangifera indica (mango)				1		Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)					1	Florida.
Do	Palm				1		Do.*
Asterolecanium pustulans (Coccidae).	Mangifera indica (mango)	1					New York.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PORTO RICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1		Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Chrysomphalus personatus (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (plant).			1			Do.
Coccinae (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.
Do	Musa sp. (banana) (leaf)	1					New York.
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf).				3		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf and stem).				1		Do.
Coccus sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf).				1		Do.
Cylas formicarius (sweet-potato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Florida.*
Etiella zinckenella (Pyralidae).	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).	1					New York.
Do	Cajanus indicus (gandul)	1					Do.
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweet-potato weevil).	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Flatinae (Fulgoridae)	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (green leaf).				1		Do.
Furcaspis biformis (Coccidae).	Agave fourcroydes (henequen) (leaf).		1				District of Columbia.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (green leaf).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf and stem).				1		Do.
Do	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf).				3		Do.
Do	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)			1	2	9	California.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do	1			2	5	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	California.*
Do	do				4	4	Pennsylvania.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	do					1	California.*
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Pheidole flavens var. (ant)	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (plant).			1			Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					2	California.*
Do	do				1	1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Do.
Pseudischnaspis bowreyi (Coccidae)	Agave fourcroydes (henequen) (leaf).		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Agave sisalana (sisal) (leaf).		1				Do.
Do	Agave sp.		1				Do.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug)	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (slip).		1				Do.
Do	do				1		Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Dioscorea sp. (yam)	1					New York.
Pseudococcus nipae (coconut mealybug).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Agave cantula (leaf)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Agave deweyana		1				Do.
Do	Ananas sativus (pineapple).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do	Chayota edulis (chayote)	1					New York.
Pseudoparlatoria ostreata (Coccidae).	Acalypha sp. (copper leaf)			1			Do.
Scymninae (Coccinellidae)	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (green leaf).				1		Pennsylvania.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	Dioscorea sp. (yam)				1		Do.
Tetramorium caespitum (ant).	Ananas sativus (pineapple) (slip).		1				District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PORTO RICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tineid	Achras sapota (sapodilla)			1			New York.
Vinsonia stellifera (star scale).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)					1	Florida.*
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant).	Bromelia pinguin		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Capnodium citri	Citrus aurantifolia (lime) (leaf).				1		Pennsylvania.
Cladosporium citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					3	California.*
Penicillium sp	Mangifera indica (mango) (seed).				1		Pennsylvania.
Phomopsis citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)			2		1	California.*
Rhizopus nigricans	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).	1					New York.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)				1	9	Pennsylvania.
PORTUGAL							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Dacus oleae (olive fly)	Olea europaea (olive) (ripe).					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					2	Do.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1				California.*
Ortalid	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Penicillium digitatum	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Rhizopus nigricans	do					1	Do.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA							
Insects:							
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae).	Trichilia emetica (mafurra) (seed).	2					District of Columbia.
Do	do	2					Pennsylvania.
Dermestes sp. (Dermestidae).	do	1					Do.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	do	1					District of Columbia.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	do	2					Pennsylvania.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND							
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).	1					Pennsylvania.
Phytophthora infestans	do	1					Do.
RUSSIA							
Insects:							
Epidiaspis piricola (European pear scale).	Pyrus elaeagrifolia (oleaster pear) (stem).		1				District of Columbia.
ST. LUCIA							
Insects:							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).		1				District of Columbia.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Florida.*
SALVADOR							
Insects:							
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	Achras sapota (chico)			1			Louisiana.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1923, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SAMOA							
Insects:							
Diocalandra taitensis (Curculionidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			California.*
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	6					Do.*
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)		2				Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)			3			Do.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)			1			Do.*
SCOTLAND							
Insects:							
Agriolimax agrestis (Mollusca).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).		1				Massachusetts.
Arion hortensis (Mollusca)	do		1				Do.
Cecidomyiid	Ribes sp. (currant) (cutting).	1					District of Columbia.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae).	Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage).		1				Massachusetts.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Ilex sp. (holly)			1			Michigan.
Oecophorid	In bale of bagging	1					New York.
Oiethreutid	Ilex sp. (holly) (plant)			1			Michigan.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	South Carolina.
Tineid	Bagging	1					New York.
Trichocera sp. (Tipulidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					3	Florida.*
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Fusarium sp	do					2	Florida.*
Do	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Oospora pustulans	do					1	Do.
Phytophthora infestans	do	1					Do.
SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF							
Insects.							
Cochlicopa lubrica (Mollusca).	In moss around grapevines.		1				Pennsylvania.
Geometrid	Moss		1				Illinois.
Helix sp. (Mollusca)	In moss around grapevines.		1				Pennsylvania.
Pupilla muscorum (Mollusca).	In soil around grapevines.		1				Do.
Vallonia pulchella (Mollusca).	In moss around grapevines.		1				Do.
SIAM							
Insects:							
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	do					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	do					1	Do.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale).	do					1	Do.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae).	do					1	Do.
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Coccidae).	do					1	Do.
SIERRA LEONE							
Insects:							
Entomobrya sp. (Collembola).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).			1			Pennsylvania.
Diaspis bromeliae (Coccidae).	do					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SIERRA LEONE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh's ant).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus brevipes (pineapple mealybug).	Ananas sativus (pineapple).			1		1	Do.
SOUTH AFRICA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Haworthia sp. (plant)		1				District of Columbia.
Blepisanis sp. (Cerambycidae).	Helichrysum vestitum				1		Pennsylvania.
Cecidomyiid	Ornithogalum sp. (Star-of-Bethlehem) (cut flower).		1				Do.
Chionaspis leucadendri (Coccidae).	Protea argentea (silver tree).				1		Do.
Chionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Huernia transvaalensis		1				District of Columbia.
Chloropid	Protea sp			1			Maryland.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus grandis (grapefruit)					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	Citrus limonia (lemon)					2	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Maryland.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Coccus hesperidum (soft brown scale).	Cactaceae				1		Do.
Dichelus sp. (Scarabaeidae)	Protea sp			2			Maryland.
Gelechiid	Prunus armeniaca (apricot).					1	New York.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Massachusetts.
Monotomid	Protea sp			1			Pennsylvania.
Myzus pelargonii (aphid)	Ornithogalum sp. (Star-of-Bethlehem) (flower).		1				Do.
Olethreutid	Protea sp			1			Do.
Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber worm).	In potato bin on ship						South Carolina.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					8	Pennsylvania.
Prolabia sp. (earwig)	do					1	Do.
Pseudococcus adonidum (long-tailed mealybug).	Strelitzia angusta (plant)		1				District of Columbia.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Ornithogalum sp. (Star-of-Bethlehem) (flower).		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Pyrus communis (pear)					1	Do.
Do	Strelitzia angusta		1				California.*
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	In crack of orange crate					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	do					1	South Carolina.
Do	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Tapinoma sp. (ant)	Protea sp			1			Maryland.
Trichopteryx sp. (Ptilidae)	do			1			Do.
Tyroglyphus sp. (mite)	Protea sp. (leaf)			1			Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Fusarium sp	do					1	Massachusetts.
Penicillium sp	Bulbs		1				Oregon.
Puccinia kalchbrenneriana	Ornithogalum thyrsoides (chincherichee).		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	Ornithogalum sp. (Star-of-Bethlehem).					1	New York.
Rhizoctonia solani	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Sphaceloma sp	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Maryland.
Spondylocladium atrovirens.	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Insects:							
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).		2				California.*
SPAIN							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus camelliae (greedy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1			Florida.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale)	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1			Florida.*
Do	do					4	Pennsylvania.
Do	Muscatel raisin	1					Do.
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis (Coccidae).	Ficus sp. (cutting)	1					District of Columbia
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1		1	1		Florida.*
Do	do	1					New York.
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	Forage seed		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Vicia sp. (seed)		1				Do.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	South Carolina.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).					1	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Florida red scale).	Citrus nobilis deliciosa (tangerine).					1	New York.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					2	Pennsylvania.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	do					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	California.*
Do	do					1	Florida.*
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Do	Kentia sp. (palm)				1		Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	Cork	1					Pennsylvania.
Dacus oleae (olive fly)	Olea europaea (olive)		1				New York.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Allium sativum (garlic)	1					Porto Rico.
Eumerus strigatus (lesser bulb fly).	Allium cepa (onion)	1					Florida.*
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	do	1					Pennsylvania.
Hylemyia antiqua (onion maggot).	do	1					Florida.*
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	New York.
Laspeyresia splendana reaumurana (Olethreutidae)	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	2					Do.
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1			Florida.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)		1			2	California.*
Do	do				1	2	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do	1					New York.
Do	do					8	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Lepidosaphes gloverii (Glover's scale.)	do					2	California.*
Do	do				2	1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	New York.
Do	do					18	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	Olea europaea (olive) (bark).		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Olea europaea (olive)		1				Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					5	California.*
Do	do				2	3	Florida.*
Do	do					2	Louisiana.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SPAIN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	New York.
Do	do					15	Pennsylvania.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	do					1	Do.
Phthorimae aopercullela (potato tuber worm).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Louisiana.
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	Olea europaea (olive)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	Punica granatum (pomegranate).					1	Pennsylvania.
Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealybug).	Citrus sinensis (orange)	1					New York.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae).	Punica granatum (pomegranate).					1	Pennsylvania.
Pyralid	Muscatel raisin	1					Do.
Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi (bulb mite).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Saissetia oleae (black scale)	Olea europaea (olive) (bark).		1				District of Columbia.
Scatopsid	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Scolytid	Ficus sp. (fig) (cutting)	1					District of Columbia.
Sira sp. (Collembola)	Geranium (plant)				1		Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Aspergillus sp	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Claviceps purpurea	Secale cereale (rye)	1					Pennsylvania.
Colletotrichum circinans	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Penicillium sp	Allium cepa (onion)	1					New York.
Do	Castanea sp. (chestnut)	1					Florida.*
Phoma citricarpa	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Pennsylvania.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus limonia (lemon)			1			Florida.*
Spongospora subterranea	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS							
Insects:							
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Aspidiotus lataniae (Coccidae).	Citrus grandis (pomelo)					1	Massachusetts.
Colobicus marginatus (Colydiidae).	Ipomoea batatas (sweet-potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Colydiid	do					1	Do.
Cylas turcipennis (Curculionidae).	do					3	Do.
SWEDEN							
Insects:							
Chermes sp. (aphid)	Pinus sp. (pine)				1		Pennsylvania.
Folsomia fimetaria (Collembola).	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	Brassica rapa (turnip)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SWEDEN—Continued							
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Pennsylvania.
Cephalothecium roseum	Malus sylvestris (apple)					1	Florida.*
Fusarium sp	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.*
Glomerella cingulata	Malus sylvestris (apple)					1	Do.*
Phytophthora infestans	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Do.*
Spondylocladium atrovirens	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Rhizoctonia solani	do					1	Massachusetts.
Venturia inaequalis	Malus sylvestris (apple)		1				California.*
Do	do		1				Washington.
SWITZERLAND							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	Stem of unknown host		1				District of Columbia.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Castanea sp. (chestnut)		4				California.*
Do	do		1				District of Columbia.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	Dahlia sp	1					New York.
Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale).	Stem of unknown host		1				District of Columbia.
Psyllid	Azalea sp. (cutting)		1				New York.
Tomocerus flavescens (Collembola).	Dahlia sp	1					Do.
SYRIA							
Insects:							
Carpocapsa pomonella (codling moth).	Cydonia oblonga (quince)			1			New York.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	Cedrus sp. (cedar) (cone)			1			Rhode Island.
Glyciphagus sp. (mite)	do			1			Do.
Madiza sp. (Chloropidae)	do			1			Do.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	Rosa sp. (rose) (cutting)			1			Do.
TAHITI							
Insects:							
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Cocos nucifera (copra)	2					California.*
Do	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	1					Do.*
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut)		1	2			Do.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Do.*
Pheidole megacephala (ant)	In package with avocado seed.		1				District of Columbia.
Prenolepis longicornis (crazy ant).	do		1				Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	Persea americana (avocado) (seed).		1				Do.
Tineid	In package with avocado seed.		1				Do.
TANGANYIKA							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	Crotalaria sp	1					District of Columbia.
Bruchus cicatricosus (Bruchidae).	Crotalaria sp. (seed)	1					Do.
Dysdercus sp. (Pyrrhocoridae).	Raw cotton with seed used as packing.		1				Pennsylvania.
Euponera sennaarensis (ant)	do		1				Do.
Oxycarenus hyalinipennis (Lygaeidae).	do		2				Do.
TASMANIA							
Insects:							
Blastobasid	Atherosperma moschata (seed).		1				District of Columbia.
[illegible]	Drimys aromatica		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
TRINIDAD							
Insects:							
Anastrepha fraterculus (West Indian fruit fly).	Achras sapota (sapodilla)			1			New York.
Aspidiotus latianiae (Coccidae).	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean) (pod).			1			Pennsylvania.
Aulacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Mangifera indica (mango)			1			New York.
Chionaspis citri (orange chionaspis).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Florida.*
Do	do	1					Massachusetts.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean) (pod).			1			Pennsylvania.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	6					California.*
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)					1	Florida.*
Do	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Louisiana.
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do					1	Pennsylvania.
Nasutitermes costalis (termite).	Musa sp. (banana)			1			New York.
Olethreutid	Citrus sinensis (orange)			1			Do.
Parlatoria pergandii (chaff scale).	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Massachusetts.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	do	1					Do.
Do	Persea americana (avocado).					1	Florida.*
Do	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean) (pod).			1			Pennsylvania.
Scolytid	Licuala grandis (seed)		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
Aspergillus sp.	Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	1					Massachusetts.
Penicillium italicum	do	1					Do.
Sphaceloma citri	Citrus sinensis (orange)				1		Pennsylvania.
Spondylocladium atrovirens	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					2	Florida.*
TURKEY							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Balaninus sp. (Curculionidae).	Quercus sp. (valonia)	2					New York.
Callirhytis glandium (Cynipidae).	do	2					Do.
Callirhytis sp. (Cynipidae)	Quercus sp. (acorn)	1					Do.
Chrysomphalus aurantii (California red scale).	Citrus limonia (lemon)					1	Pennsylvania.
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Corylus avellana (filbert)	1					California.*
Do	Quercus sp. (valonia)	1					New York.
Noctuid	Quercus sp. (acorn)	1					Do.
Olethreutid	Quercus sp. (valonia)	2					Do.
Pyralid	do	1					Do.
UGANDA							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	Legume seed		1				District of Columbia.
Meligethes sp. (Nitidulidae).	Trifolium sp. (seed)		1				Do.
URUGUAY							
Insects:							
Scolytid	Trithrinax campestris (seed).		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Louisiana.
VENEZUELA							
Insects:							
Ephestia sp. (Pyralidae)	Theobroma cacao (cacao bean).	4					California.*
Do	do	1					Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from January 1 to December 31, 1928, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
VENEZUELA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
Pseudoparlatoria parlatoroides (Coccidae).	Orchid	1					District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides.	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Florida.*
VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Bruchid	Coccothrinax argentea (seed).		1				District of Columbia.
Calliphorid	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).			1			Porto Rico.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	Allium schoenoprasum (chive).			1			Do.
Do	Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea).			1			Do.
Pentatomid	do			1			Do.
Scymnus ochroderus (Coccinellidae).	Capsicum annuum (pepper).	1					New York.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	Dioscorea sp. (yam)			1			Pennsylvania.
WALES							
Insects:							
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	Allium cepa (onion)					1	South Carolina.
Diseases:							
Actinomyces scabies	Solanum tuberosum (potato).					1	Florida.*
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
WEST AFRICA							
Insects:							
Lepidocyrtus sp. (Collembola).	Allium cepa (onion)					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
Anobiid	In soil around unlabeled bulbs.		1				District of Columbia.
Tortricid	Cnephasia sp.		1				Do.
WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus hederae (ivy scale).	Jasminum sp. (jasmine)					1	Florida.*
Asterolecanium sp. (Coccidae).	Bamboo			1			New York.
Diaspis bromeliae (Coccidae).	Cocos nucifera (coconut) (stem).					1	Pennsylvania.
Lepidosaphes beckii (purple scale).	Citrus sinensis (orange)					1	Do.
Pseudococcus sp. Coccidae)	Cocos nucifera (coconut)				1		Do.
Diseases:							
Penicillium sp	Cactaceae				1		Do.

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PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

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